The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIV. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901. NO. 37.

The attorney general of Illinois, Mr. Hamlin, appears to be one of those of weak mind who have gone "clean daft" over the Buffalo enormity. He declared recently in public that if he were governor—and there is no telling but what he may be—he would ask the Legislature to enact a law making it treason for any publication to use either cartoon or words calculated to reflect discredit upon the President of the United States and that any person found guilty under such law should be punished with death. This is going a good deal farther than under the autocratic rule of the czar or the lese majeste edicts of the kaiser and his servile judges. Our political contests are often bitter and vituperative, on personal or political issues, but under such a law as Attorney General Hamlin proposes there would be little left of liberty of the press or speech. We have never had a President, and they have all been unjustly assailed, who would have thought of or suggested such a a barbarity as this law officer of a great States foolishly advocates.

The direful physical condition of the 3,000 Boer captives in the prison pens at Bermuda leads a local committee on the island to send an appeal to Americans for aid for the poor wretches. The British colonel in command there sanctions this appeal, yet how he could do it without a feeling of shame is not easily understood. The prisoners are practically without clothing or anything that makes life bearable, while each captive's food is confined to the monotonous diet of bread and water, with a pound of beef each day. Their protection from sun and storm on the wind-swept islets is very inadequate. Per, it is written from Bermuda:

No one has asked for help, not one has opened his mouth to plead with his captors. They pray to God only. Morning and evening they sing their psalms and make their supplications. There is a dignity about them which could not fail to impress their captors.

Among the prisoners are over 100 boys under sixteen years of age, while the oldest is a man of eighty. This colony of prisoners and the appeal to aid them brings England's war rather close to us. The parallel with Spain grows more impressive day by day.

In his "Commoner," issued recently Mr. Bryan supplements what he has heretofore said in earnest condemnation of the fearful blow at American institutions and government by the anarchist assassin at Buffalo, with these wise and well-considered words as to the best cure of the anarchist and murder craze:

Stern measures must be invoked for the suppression and punishment of every manifestation of anarchistic spirit, but beyond this remedy there must be education. All must be taught that government is an absolute necessity and that our form of government is the best ever devised. Then our government must be as good as intelligence and patriotism can make it.

Let a man believe that he is being justly treated by his government, and he will endure almost anything, but let him feel that he is being unjustly dealt with and even a slight wrong will rankle in his bosom.

While we are legislating to prevent any manifestation of the anarchistic spirit on American soil, we should avoid those things which breed anarchy. Partiality in government kindles discontent; the exaltation of money above human rights, the fattening of a few at the expense of the many, the making of artificial distinctions between citizens and the lessening of the sacredness of human life.

We can only bring absolute security to our public servants by making the government so just and so beneficent that every citizen will be willing to give his life, if need be, to preserve it to posterity.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

The Jury Finds Czolgosz Guilty After 37 Minutes Deliberation.

At 4 25 p. m. Tuesday Leon F. Czolgosz, alias Fred Nieman, was found guilty of murder in the first degree for having shot President McKinley, September 6, the wounds inflicted afterward resulted in death.

Eminent alienists declared the murderer sane, which left his council without a plea.

The wheels of justice moved swiftly. The trial of the assassin consumed eight hours and twenty-six minutes, and covered a period of only two days. Practically all of this time was occupied by the prosecution in presenting a case.

Justice White will pronounce the sentence of death by electrocution on the assassin this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Press of Farm Work.

Not for years has there been such a press of farm work as there was during the past two weeks. The excessive fall of rain retarded farm operations in all its branches and brought the middle of September before the work ordinarily accomplished during the first week of the month had been performed. A large per cent. of the seeding was done after the 15th, or is yet to be done. Potatoes and corn needed attention during the past ten days, but their place on the farmer's program was shifted to permit the first number—seeding—to be performed.

C. L. Grimm Regrets.

C. L. Grimm, of Madisonburg, greatly regrets that it was impossible for him to make an exhibition of hogs at the Grange encampment and exhibition. Seven pens of hogs were crated and loaded at his home Tuesday morning, but the heavy rains during the day did not permit him to move them. He has for sale forty head of Berkshire, Poland China and Tamworths, ranging in age from eight weeks to five months.

The state convention of Sunday-school Workers will meet at Chester, October 8 to 10.

DEATHS.

CURTIN C. TAYLOR

The remains of Curtin C. Taylor were laid to rest Saturday afternoon in the Pleasant Gap Lutheran cemetery, death having taken place Thursday previous. The deceased was a son of George Taylor, and was born at the old hotel stand at the foot of the mountain. For a number of years he was pike master, and while filling that place took great pains and pleasure in performing his work. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Harriet Noll. A family of four children also survive, namely, George and Irvin and Mrs. Mary Griffith and Mrs. Carrie Armstrong.

MRS. WM. FOSTER.

Mrs. William Foster died at her home at State College Friday morning of last week. She had been an invalid for over a year and suffered much. The funeral took place Monday forenoon; interment at the Branch cemetery.

The deceased leaves a husband, Wm. Foster; two sons, Charles, of State College, and John, of Alabama, and one daughter, Mary, at home.

The deceased was carried to her last resting place by six of her nephews: Robert and Dorsey Hunter, Wm. and Charles Corl, Hon. R. M. Foster and James Halfpenny. The Foster family is one of the best known in that part of the county, having resided in that beautiful home on the outskirts of the State College borough, and many were the festivities held at that mansion home. The last one was the celebration of their golden wedding, four years ago.

Miss Elvina Smith and Mrs. Sharer, of Lamar, Clinton county, attended the picnic.

Salesmen are wanted to look after our interests in Centre and adjacent counties. Salary or commission. Address, THE HARVEY OIL CO., Cleveland Ohio.

Mrs. E. E. Hoshour, of Philadelphia, wife of Rev. Hoshour, formerly pastor of the Bellefonte Lutheran church, died at Gettysburg, at the home of her parents.

THE GRANGE ENCAMPMENT.

THE ATTENDANCE LARGER THAN FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

The Fruit Exhibit Unsurpassed.—Stock and Other Exhibits Good.—A Well Behaved Crowd.—The Memorial Services Attended With Solemnity.—Camp Breaks Friday and Saturday.

The twenty-eighth annual encampment and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry of Central Pennsylvania was a success. The word success may be spelled with a capital S, and not unjustly emphasize the descriptive word. As was previously intimated in these columns they would, the members of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry of Centre county, with Hon. L. Rhone at the head, took the "bull by the horns" and made the picnic of last week better than any for several years past. The feature of the fruit exhibit created no little comment and is only a beginning of what will be done in other lines. The members of the Grange throughout Centre county represent the best farming element, and it would be indeed strange if they did not stand loyal to this institution of their own creation. The interest manifested in the encampment and exhibition last week was proof of their loyalty, and the exhibition of fruit was only a foretaste of what may be expected in the future.

The behavior of the crowd was very good. In fact there was no disturbance at all. The McKinley memorial services were attended with solemnity. The auditorium was filled—seats, aisles and platform, and outside the doors people were banked as far as a view of the stage could be had. Sport on the ground was suspended during the services.

Col. James A. Weaver acted as chairman of the daily exercises held in the auditorium, which consisted of addresses, recitations, music, etc. These exercises were well attended, and while they were of a local character they were of such a nature as to deserve newspaper recognition but it will be impossible to do justice or even mention names because of the large number of persons who took part.

The music in the auditorium was greatly aided by Mr. Correl's cornet.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Ministers Eulogize the Dead Chief Magistrate.

When the hour for holding the memorial services in the auditorium approached, every seat and aisle was filled. The services were opened with music, followed by prayer by Rev. J. F. Shultz.

The first speaker was Rev. J. M. Rearick, who gave a brief sketch of the president, from his birth until his death at the assassin's hand. The facts are familiar to the newspaper readers, and need not be reprinted here. Rev. Rearick paid a high tribute to President McKinley because of his rugged honesty when financial reverses came.

Rev. W. H. Schuyler, Ph. D., "Worth of a Pure Life." You are here today with sad hearts; not because of the loss of one of your family, but because of the loss of your President. The chief magistrate of this mighty nation was stricken down by a foe perhaps never thought of by the founders of this government.

President McKinley was preeminent in at least four things: 1. No man ever attained to a higher position than he. There are thrones that have greater glory thrown around them, but the rulers sit there by accident of birth. Our magistrate was the choice, free choice, of millions of people and a not creature of chance.

2. He was preeminent as a statesman. There is a difference here; a statesman may never attain to a high political office. He was confronted by new questions, questions that never confronted other presidents.

3. Successful in the accumulation of wealth. He was not a millionaire, but, compared with the great majority of citizens, he was wealthy.

4. He attained unto a pure life. There is no better test of character than being a candidate. Some defect in the lives of presidential candidates has cost them the prize. His was a pure life; there was not an effort made to besmirch his character while a candidate.

If you could have but one of these four, which would you choose? We know there are multitudes who do not select character. There are multitudes who sacrifice character to attain one of the other three. Let us see that we secure the latter, no matter what else.

Rev. A. A. Black: I have no objections to the high tributes paid the late president by the press or on the platform, but let me turn your mind in another channel. What does all this mean? What is its significance? When we are in darkness we want to get into the light; when in the storm we want to get under shelter. John 12:24:

Verily, verily, I say unto you, except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit.

That law is an eternal law; eternal principle; the law of death. Apply that to the Saviour's life. The seed must die, dissolve, before it can bear fruit. It was necessary for Jesus Christ to suffer death. What for? That the human race might live. It was not only necessary that Lincoln should pass through the war, but it was necessary for him to die that the colored race might live. The same with Garfield; so with McKinley. We can get the solution of this matter in the scriptures. It is necessary that the lives of such men be dissolved that the nation might live.

Rev. F. E. Koontz: The life of the chief magistrate of our great nation, which was brought to an untimely end by an assassin, might have been brightened and the burdens lessened had the flowers been dropped on his pathway during life instead of on his grave. The highest tribute to be paid President McKinley is that he yielded, in all affairs, personal and national, to the will of God. In calling away Moses God did not fail to give the children of Israel a Joshua. God can and will provide a man for all emergencies.

The following poem was written and read by Rev. T. W. Haven:

The Assassination of President McKinley.

Whenever innocent blood is shed
To right the wrongs of the guilty;
Sin's dark scarlet atonement thread,
Crosses the path of history.

Herod hewed off John the Baptist's head;
Jesus, the Christ, was crucified;
Brave martyrs to the stake were led;
Patriots for their country died.

The drama of sin repeats its woes,
When Lincoln for the black man dies;
While the blood of Garfield flows,
Or McKinley is sacrificed.

God triune condescendingly
Allows a human trinity,
Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley,
To image man's divinity.

Lincoln, lowly, of pure genius;
Garfield, of kindred brain and birth;
McKinley, sagacious, ingenius,
To quicken the national worth.

As coral insects' skeletons
Pile to massive island reef,
These martyrs perish not in vain,
They ennoble the common life.

—T. W. HAVEN.

A FINE EXHIBIT.

Some Fine Specimens of Horticulture and Agriculture.

It was a very agreeable surprise to find a fine exhibit of all kinds of fruit, potatoes, vegetables and grain—an exhibit that has already led to the consideration of doubling the space of the State College building for next year's encampment and exhibition. The appended list was prepared from the table, and if there are omissions it is unintentional:

D. C. Keller, Centre Hall—Ewalt, Winter Variety, Maiden Blush apples, Kiberta pears, peaches.

Mrs. J. W. Conley, Centre Hall—Smokehouse, Greening apples.

W. W. Rupert, Zion—Wolf's River, Bellefleur, Seneca, White Pippin, Gravenstein, Ontario Greening, Roxbury Russett, Arkansas Beauty Baldwin, Grape Shot, Rambo, Alaska White, and Gideon apples.

Col. J. A. Weaver, Milesburg—Duchess De Angelene, Kiefer pears, Niagara, Concord, Isabella, Brighton grapes, Mangoes, Livingston Beauty tomatoes, Yellow Denver onions, Longberry wheat, Pride of York Oats, Rock Island potatoes.

Jacob Wagner, Tusseyville—Victor and Long John Potatoes.

W. H. Lucas, Centre Hall—Sorgum and Yellow corn, Golden Amber quinces, Carmon No. 2 potatoes.

M. Keller, Pleasant Gap—Jernsalem cucumber, quinces, squash, pears, apples, potatoes.

John Grove, Lemont—Peaches, Musk melons.

I. M. Harvey—Musk Melon.

J. S. Dauberman, Centre Hall—Concord grapes, sweet corn, Victor and Burbank potatoes.

George Gingerich, Centre Hall—Red cob yellow corn, Pound, Greening, King of Thompson Co. Ewalt, Northern Spy, Maiden Blush, and Baldwin apples, Stray Beauty potatoes, pears, cabbage, Fultz wheat.

James A. Keller, Centre Hall—Russian and Fultz wheat; Rose of Erin and Early potatoes, King of Tompkins Co., Virginia Greenings and Fall Penica apples, Orange quinces, mangoes.

M. J. Decker, Centre Hall—Rudy wheat, Rudy peaches, Victor and Rural New York No. 2 potatoes.

Lizzie and Mamie Decker, Centre Hall—Tomatoes and cabbage, Red-cob corn.

G. L. Goodhart, Centre Hill—Alsike clover seed, Lancaster wheat, Blue Victor potatoes.

Mrs Samuel Gingerich, Centre Hall—Drumhead cabbage, Long Green cucumbers, corn and grapes.

Mrs. J. S. Dale, Lemont—Surehead cabbage, tomatoes, pears, celery.

J. J. Arney, Centre Hall—German pear, Blue Mountain, King of Tomkins Co., Bellefleur, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Pippin, Russett, Romanite, Rhode Island Greening apples, Alberta and Crawford peaches.

Mrs Ella Arney, Centre Hall—Mangoes.

Mrs. Thornton Barnes, Philadelphia—Pears.

Green Decker, Beech—California Sweet pumpkin potatoes, Late Crawford, Rockey Mountain peaches, sweet pumpkin.

James Stahl, Centre Hall—Siberian crabs, Bellefleur, Ben Davis, Sweet Vandover, Baldwin, Early and White Rambo apples.

Mrs H. P. Sankey, Potters Mills—Sheldon pears, California grapes.

Nathan Grove, Lemont—Fulcaster and Pool wheat, Pan-American and Bemminger oats.

Clyde Bradford Centre Hall—Peaches.

James McClintic, Farmers Mills—Blister Triumph, Stray Beauty potatoes, Self-bleaching celery, 40-fold wheat.

John Grove, Lemont—Victor red, 90-day corn.

M. A Sankey, Potters Mills—Field corn, Mandchuria barley from the Minnesota experiment station.

James Wert, Tusseyville—Wonderful peaches.

Fred Mathieu, Beech Creek—Globe peaches.

Isaac Frain, Walker township, Niagara grapes.

R. H. Potter, Linden Hall, Fultz wheat.

Bartges Bros., Fairview Peach Orchard, Centre Hill—New Globe and Stump White peaches.

Ross Bushman, Centre Hall—Crooked-neck squash.

John Eby, Zion—Niagara grapes.

Poultry Exhibit.

G. L. Goodhart, Centre Hill—Trio Barred Plymouth Rocks, Trio Plymouth Rocks, Trio Barred Plymouth Rock hens.

Knarr-Shultz, Centre Hall—Mag-pie pigeons, Cap Arch Angels, one Carrier and two Ponders, White and Black Fan Tails, Jackabins, English Owl pigeons.

W. Lewis Grove, Lemont—Pigeons.

John Knarr, Centre Hall—Trio Silver Laced Wyandotts.

John A. Long, Farmers Mills—Trio Partridge Cochins.

C. D. Keller, Trio White Leghorn, single comb, Trio Plymouth Rocks.

Elmira Gingerich—Trio Buff Cochens.

Ross Bushman—Trio White Wyandotts.

Mary A. Ross—Trio Red Caps.

L. Rhone—Rose Comb Brown Leghorn, Silver spangled Hamburgs, White Crested Black Polish, Trio White Wyandotts, Black Sumatra Games, pair Pekin ducks, pair White China geese.

Bruce Stump—Seabright Bantams.

C. D. Keller—Five ducks.

J. A. Kelle.—Uncle Tom—Full Bronze turkey.

Stock Exhibit.

George Gingerich, superintendent of the stock department, who takes pride in looking after the wants of exhibitors and their stock, made the following report of exhibits to the chairman:

W. Lewis Grove, Lemont—Colt sixteen months old.

J. S. Frain Aaders—Two Coach mares.

James Wert—Two mares and colts.

George Hettinger, Centre Hall—Mule colt, three months old.

D. K. Keller—Two-year-old Percheron colt.

C. D. Keller—Two-year Percheron colt.

John S. Dale—Team of French Coachers.

Adam Krumrine, Tusseyville—Stallion.

I. S. Frain—Thoroughbred French Coach Stallion.

James A. Keller—3 sows and boar, Poland China.

G. L. Goodhart—4 sow pigs, 1 Berkshire boar pig.

Howard Creamery—Berkshire and Poland Boar 14 months old, weight 400 pounds, Berkshire sow with nine pigs.

James McClintic—6 Shropshire rams.

James C. Goodhart—3 Shropshire rams.

D. K. Keller—Thoroughbred Durham bull Duke, 3 Durham cows, 1 heifer.

James A. Keller—3 milking Durhams.

J. G. Dauberman—Short Horn heifer.

Dauberman and Spangler—Short Horn bull—registered.

Other Exhibitors.

Garrity & Son, Philadelphia, clothing.

A. Dent, Philadelphia, novelties.

Philadelphia Patent Silo, Philadelphia.

Robert Smith, Centre Hill, implements.

Foreman & Floray, Centre Hall, implements.

C. M. Gephart, Bellefonte, musical instruments and sewing machines.

Huber, Mechanicsburg, novelties.

Deitzler, Lebanon, harness.

The above parties had splendid exhibits, and have been coming here each year, and not for fun but because the business they have during the exhibition and encampment warrants their coming.

Daniel Dunnebay, of near Rote, at the age of eighty-three years, makes a hand at cutting corn.

The merchants of Huntington have agreed to close stores every evening, Saturday evening excepted, at 8 o'clock.

An attempt was made one day last week to hold up a passenger train at Mt. Dallas, Bedford Co. On the train were Paymasters Souders and Robert H. Kay with grips containing $7,200. One of the robbers, a colored man, was shot and his accomplice afterwords caught and arrested.

Paul, the two year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fees, of Lilly, Cambria county, is seriously ill as a result of being bitten on the hand by a caterpillar. He afterward rubbed his hand over his face, and is now badly swollen up as a result of the poisoning.

Eli Green, a resident of south Mountain, Franklin county, is slowly dying of petrification. A substance resembling stone is slowly forming about his heart. About a year ago he noticed the feeling was leaving his limbs and knives and pins were run into his flesh without causing him any pain.

Judge Landis of Lancaster, last week removed from office the six members of the East Cocalico township school board on petition of the taxpayers of that district on account of the board's inability to agree on a teacher for the Reamstown Grammar school. The court appointed a new board.

John Kauffman, who is a single man, aged between twenty-five and thirty years, with home at Warriorsmark is an employe of the Gross Stave mill near Warriorsmark. Wednesday afternoon he was bending over a large shaft which was in motion, and the shirt sleeve of his arm was caught on the whirling iron, wrapped the arm around the shaft and crushing it from hand to elbow.

The Reporter, one dollar per year.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Mrs. John H. Durst, of Glen Iron, Union county, daughter of George Stover, of Earlystown, attended the encampment last week.

The Misses Decker last week exhibited a head of cabbage weighing twenty pounds. The cabbage grew in the field without scarcely any care.

D. Earl Fleming was last week elected teacher of the Runville school in Boggs township, and on Monday made his initial bow in the pedagogic profession.

Jacob Wagner, of Tusseyville, had some of the largest potatoes on exhibition at the encampment. They were the Long John variety and yielded very well for him.

Ezra Tressler, of Linden Hall, badly outshot County Detective Rightnour in a contest at the picnic. Tressler won easily, and was heartily applauded by the bystanders.

Mrs. Amanda Rhonds, living on the H. P. Potter farm near Linden Hall, grew in her garden three tomatoes measuring in circumference 21, 17, and 16 inches, respectively.

John T. Lee elsewhere advertises a dandy buggy for sale. You will find his work first-class in every particular, and that there is a bargain in the deal for some one. Look his adv. up.

The North American will publish its first Sunday edition next Sunday. The North American is original, and its Sunday editions will be looked forward to with considerable public interest.

The November number of the Woman's Home Companion will contain an interesting article by Mr. Landon Knight, on "How Money is Made." It describes accurately the workings of the Philadelphia mint.

J. P. Grove and son Gardner, of near Farmers Mills, were in town last week. Mr. Grove had a law suit before 'Squire Housman Saturday, resulting from some misunderstanding in regard to repairing a binder.

The United Evangelical Association of Colyer recently beautified their burrying ground by leveling up the same and putting it within a neat and substantial fence. The grounds are open to the burial of all—no one will be refused.

During the past century twenty-one rulers of the different countries have been assassinated. Of this number the United States lost three, Russia two, Turkey two, Italy two, France one, and the remaining number being lost by as many countries.

George B. Cramer and wife, of Mifflintown, and W. J. Finkle, of Patterson, attended the encampment last week. Mr. Cramer is register and recorder of Juniata county, and editor of the Juniata Tribune. During the absence of the writer, these gentlemen called at the Reporter office.

Misses Margie Sweetwood, of Bellefonte, and Emma Luse, of Centre Hall, were callers Monday on a pleasant little errand. Miss Sweetwood is taking a few weeks vacation, and Miss Luse recently returned to her home here from a position held with the Harrisons in Bellefonte.

Mrs. Aaron Harter, of Harrisburg, was a visitor among friends in Centre Hall last week. This was the lady's first visit in seven years to the place she called her home nine years ago. Mrs. Harter is looking exceedingly well, and was scarcely known by her former and most intimate friends.

Capt. W. H. Fry, of Pine Grove Mills, and J. J. Tressler, of Oak Hall, were among those who attended the encampment and exhibition. Capt. Fry is the chief veterinary surgeon in the upper end of Centre county, and does a great amount of "horse doctoring," and is very successful in handling many diseases among all kinds of stock.

Much of the fruit on exhibition at the encampment last week was shipped to the Union county fair and is being exhibited there this week. Fruit in Union county is a failure this year, which makes it necessary to draw from some other locality. But one plate in the entire exhibit of fruit at the encampment was not grown in Centre county.

William Stump, of Roxton, Lunenberg county, Virginia, father of Jerry Stump, of this place, is seriously ill. Mr. Stump, who is eighty-one years of age, while shoeing one of his workhorses received a laceration on the knee by the horse making a sudden jerk. The wound refuses to heald and a complication of diseases set in with the above result. Mr. Stump went to Virginia about twenty-nine years ago, his last residence in Centre Hall being in an unfinished house on the lot now occupied by Miss Lizzie Runkle.

CZOLGOSZ TRIAL WILL BE VERY SHORT.

It is Not Likely That Any Defense Will Be Made.

HE ENTERS A PLEA OF "GUILTY."

Justice White Declares That the Assassin Shall Have a Fair and Impartial Trial—The Physicians Who Attended the President Testify—Why the Fatal Bullet Was Not Located.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—Leon F. Czolgosz was placed on trial Monday morning, charged with the murder of President William McKinley. He entered a plea of "guilty," which was subsequently changed to "not guilty" by direction of the court.

All the events of the day indicated that the trial will be short. Court convened at 10 o'clock, and within two hours eight jurors had been secured. Technicalities were not raised by examining counsel, but it was significant that every man who said he had not formed an opinion on the case was excused by the district attorney. Those who acknowledged they had formed an opinion or stated that they were prejudiced, but admitted that their opinion could be changed by evidence, were accepted by each side.

Justice Truman C. White, one of the oldest and most experienced of the Supreme Court judges, was on the bench. Immediately after the opening of the court and after the prisoner had pleaded, Justice Loran L. Lewis, senior counsel for the defendant, announced that, together with his colleague, former Justice Robert C. Titus, and Mr. Carlton E. Ladd, they were ready to act in behalf of the prisoner.

"I thought it best," he said, "for my colleagues and myself that I should say something regarding our presence here as attorneys far the defendant. At the time my name was suggested I was out of the city and knew nothing of what was transpiring here with reference to the selection of counsel for the defendant. When the circumstances of my selection were told to me I was extremely reluctant to accept. But the duty had been imposed and I considered it my duty, in all the circumstances, to defend this man.

"I ask that no evidence be presented here—that the court will not permit the acceptance of any evidence unless it would be accepted at the trial of the most meager criminal in the land."

"I am familiar with these circumstances," said Justice White, in reply, "and I wish to say I will give you every assurance that the prisoner will have a fair and impartial trial, and that during the progress of the trial he will receive such treatment as the law demands in any criminal case."

The work of securing the jurors was then undertaken with a celerity that was amazing. Before the day was over the entire panel had been sworn, the jurors had listened to a description of the Temple of Music, where the crime occurred, had seen photographs of the interior of that structure, and had been told by three surgeons what caused the death of the President and the effect of the assassin's shot upon the various organs of the body. They had also learned why the fatal bullet had not been located.

The presentation of the Government's case began shortly before 3 o'clock, when Assistant District Attorney Haller began, with much deliberation, to address the jury.

The first witness, Samuel J. Fields, chief engineer of the Pan-American Exposition, described the ground floor plan of the Temple of Music, and was followed by Perry A. Bliss, a photographer, who presented views of the interior of the building. The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with the testimony of three physicians, two of whom had attended the President during his last days, while the other performed the autopsy.

The prisoner Czolgosz during the morning evinced no interest whatever in the proceedings, but as the testimony was introduced he paid more attention to what was said and looked at the various witnesses closely.

The probable duration of the trial, it is believed, can be placed at two full days.

GRIEF CRUSHING MRS. McKINLEY.

She Says the Guards About the House Are Unnecessary, and They Are Removed.

Canton, O. (Special).—Mrs. McKinley takes a short drive every day now, accompanied by Dr. Rixey and Mrs. Barber.

Dr. Rixey says: "I do not feel so confident as earlier this week. Mrs. McKinley's grief is crushing her, though she is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. However, too much encouragement should not be taken at this early day."

When Mrs. McKinley first looked out her window she saw the guards on patrol in front of her house. Directing a maid to call Dr. Rixey, she asked him to have the guards removed.

"I do not need them," she said. "They are unnecessary."

Therefore, five minutes later the only sentinel on duty was a gardener from the White House, who was raking the broad lawn of brown leaves.

Lunatics in a Fire.

Norfolk, Neb. (Special).—The asylum for the insane in this city was destroyed by fire, one man was burned to death and it is believed that two other inmates who are missing were burned to death. The loss on buildings and their contents will be about $300,000. There were 600 inmates in the main structure and they were rescued with difficulty. Many of the lunatics fought against being saved, while others were completely cowed, the attendants having no difficulty in leading them out of the burning building.

Excursionists in a Wreck.

Grand Rapids, Mich. (Special).—In a head-on collision on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, eight miles north of Cadillac, between a regular freight train and an extra passenger train carrying Sunday excursionists from Petoskey to Cadillac, two men were killed and four injured. The wreck was caused by Engineer Zimmerman, of the freight train, forgetting an order which was given him verbally to sidetrack his train several miles south of the scene of the accident and await the passage of the passenger train.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Rear Admiral Sampson has requested the Navy Department to relieve him of his present duty as commandant of the Boston Navy Yard on October 1 on account of the bad condition of his health. Secretary Long has granted the request.

The anarchists under arrest in Chicago were released. In the hearing before Judge Chetlain the prosecution said there was no evidence against them and agreed to their discharge.

Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, president of the National Board of Trade since its organization, 33 years ago, is dead. He was 97 years of age.

George W. Bowman, a wealthy mine owner, has given $1,000,000 to the People's Church in Chicago for the prosecution of its work.

Senator Hanna declares that he will support President Roosevelt if the President carries out Mr. McKinley's policy.

An impressive national memorial service for President McKinley was held in Washington. Thousands could not get into the building and an overflow meeting was held in the street. The exercises consisted of short addresses by clergymen of different denominations and singing by the entire audience, with the Marine Band accompanying.

Aguinaldo's bodyguard, including Major Ahambra, two captains, two lieutenants and 29 men, have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance. General Chaffee has refused requests for the release of the prisoners on the Island of Guam.

The engagement is announced in Washington of Miss Annie Ridge Early, a grandniece of General Early, and Mr. Arnold Randolph Fairfax, third in line in succession to the title of Lord Fairfax.

Steps have been taken for the organization of an association having in view the erection of a national memorial monument at the cemetery at Canton in which lie President McKinley's remains.

A suit has been brought in a North Carolina court to increase the railroad valuation in the State to $108,000,000 for the purposes of taxation.

An artesian well contractor named Riley was found dead near the railroad track at Keystone, Va. His body was badly mangled.

Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow was censured at a public meeting at Harrisburg because of his utterances respecting Mr. McKinley.

The flagship Kearsarge, of the North Atlantic Squadron, made the best record during the recent target practice.

Aaron Leftwich and John Johnston, escaped murderers from Virginia, have been captured in Missouri.

Simon Sterne, an authority on railroad and constitutional law, expired in New York from apoplexy.

Mayor Hatch, of Camden, N. J., refused to issue a permit for socialists to hold a meeting.

Johann Most was arrested again in New York, charged with being a disorderly person.

Christ Reformed Church was dedicated with appropriate exercises at Martinsburg, W. Va.

A company has been organized at Yankee, Col., to mine the ice of a glacier.

The Medical News publishes a review of the McKinley case, giving the surgeons credit for skilful work and declaring the President's death to be due to an unusual and unexpected complication.

Ex-President Cleveland wept as he delivered a panegyric on President McKinley before the students of Princeton University.

The Third Party conference selected Joseph A. Parker, of Louisville, Ky., and others as the national executive committee.

Patrolman William Hinde, of Toledo, who drank to the health of Czolgosz, was discharged from the force.

The transit steamer Hudson is believed to have foundered in Lake Superior with her crew of 25 men.

Foreign.

Otto Pauyr, editor of an anarchist paper in Berlin, was arrested and the issue of his paper containing articles in connection with the assassination of President McKinley was confiscated.

British manufacturers have decided to fight the entrance of the American Tobacco Company into competition with them.

John Redmond, Michael Davitt and other Irish leaders will sail for the United States the latter part of October.

The Colombians are reported to have captured and shot General Echeverria, a Colombian, who aided the Venezuelans to invade Colombia. An Indian chief, whose followers are fighting with the Colombian government, has cut off General Davila's retreat to Venezuelan territory.

Lord Kitchener reports further British losses. The Boers rushed a camp of Lovelet's scouts. Lieut.-Col. Andrew Murray and Captain Murray, his adjutant, were killed. The British captured by the Boers at Scheepers Nek have been released.

There are now 11,000 Boers in the field, and the Dutch in Cape Colony are rapidly joining the Boers, who are overrunning the colony.

Harry de Windt, the explorer, will make a third attempt to travel overland, via Behring Strait, between Europe and America. He is receiving assistance from the Russian and American authorities.

The Parisians are very much disappointed because the Czar did not visit Paris. It is again reported that Millerand and Baudin tendered their resignation from the Cabinet.

Miss Helen Stone, the American missionary who was kidnapped by Turkish brigands, has not yet been released.

Eleven persons were killed and 17 very seriously injured by an explosion in a powder factory in Tours, France.

Financial.

The railroads of this country lost $3,216,500 by fires last year.

The pools in the New York street railways are actively at work again.

It is stated in New York that New Jersey Central is earning 20 per cent. on the stock.

The exports of breadstuffs and meat in August were larger than since the latter part of 1898.

Pig iron production in Germany was 649,539 tons in July, an increase of 16,493 tons over June, but 53,574 tons less than in July, 1900.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE BIG STRIKE.

President Shaffer Says It Failed Because He Lacked Support.

THE OTHER UNIONS HELD ALOOF.

Were in Fairly Good Condition to Win Without Help, But Looked for Aid From Other Labor Bodies, and to the General Public, But Especially Relied Upon the American Federation of Labor.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—An advance copy of the statement by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, giving a history of the late strike of steel and tinworkers from its inception has been secured. The circular will be mailed to all districts at once.

President Shaffer says in the circular that the statements contained therein give a fair and truthful account of occurrences leading up to and compelling a settlement of the strike. In part, the circular, is as follows:

"The tinplate people knew that we had decided to enforce Article XIX, Section 35, consequently the charge that we broke our agreement must rest upon the action of the sheet conference.

"We were in fairly good condition to win without help, but looked for aid from other labor bodies, some of which were pledged, and to the general public, but especially relied upon the American Federation of Labor, with which body we have been affiliated ever since its inception, and toward whose support we have never failed to contribute.

"The American Federation gave us not one cent. The report that financial help came from the National Lodge of the Mineworkers is absolutely false—we received nothing.

"Perceiving that lack of money, loss of public approval, desertion by hundreds of our own people and neglect by other organizations would render it impossible to gain a decisive victory, we endeavored to save what we could. I arranged for Mr. Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, to meet Mr. Morgan to effect a settlement. Mr. Morgan gave up his vacation, went to New York and waited for Mr. Gompers, who failed to appear, nor has he since explained why he neglected our interests. We were called upon at the national office by John Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers; Mr. Easley, of the Civil Federation; Mr. Henry White, of the Garmentworkers, and Professor Jenks, of the Cornell University. These gentlemen inquired carefully into our strike, and Mr. Mitchell stated that if we would present a proposition, which he outlined, he would demand acceptance by the trust, or call out the miners, and he said he felt sure Mr. Sargeant would call out the trainmen to strike also. The proposition was accepted by the executive board, but the Steel Corporation rejected it.

"We waited for the coal miners and railroad men to be called out. They were willing to come, as thousands assured us, but they have not been called, and the trust was more sure that with other organized labor bodies against us, we must be defeated. Our people became disheartened; they sent letters and telegrams asking the board to settle. That body gave full power to the national officers and the latter requested your president to seek a conference. He was successful after many difficulties."

Mr. Shaffer then gives the terms of the settlement, heretofore published, and closes by saying he is willing to resign if the members think he is inefficient and incapable.

Crushed Dead at Lunch.

Warren, Mass. (Special).—Three men were killed and 21 injured in a collision on the Boston and Albany Railroad between a switching freight and a gravel train.

MR. M'KINLEY NOW AT REST.

Murdered President's Body Now in the Tomb —Thousands Join in the Last Tribute.

With extraordinary demonstrations of mourning throughout the world the body of President William McKinley, who died at Buffalo September 14 from shots fired by Leon F. Czolgosz September 6, was committed to the tomb Thursday in Canton, Ohio.

Canton, Ohio (Special).—Under a great mound of flowers that covers all the hillside in which is built the receiving vault of beautiful Westlawn Cemetery, he who two weeks ago was William McKinley, President of the United States, now sleeps. Amid scenes so impressive that they will never be erased from the memories of those who witnessed them, the flag covered, flower-laden coffin was carried through the gates of the tomb which will not open to release it again until the time comes for it to be placed in its final resting place in the late President's family lot in the cemetery where lie the bodies of his father and mother and his two children. Until that time comes a guard of United States soldiers will keep watch over the tomb.

So far as the family, the nation and his townsmen are concerned, all funeral solemnities are now over. One hundred thousand or more persons who gathered to pay their last respects to the murdered President have returned to their homes.

There remain now only the plans for a monument to his memory. Already these are under way. Speaker Henderson of the House of Representatives, accompanied by Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, Congressman Sereno E. Payne of New York and Congressman Dalzell of Pennsylvania, was driven to Westlawn Cemetery and viewed the location of the McKinley plot. The newer part of the cemetery was also visited, and although the statement is not definitely made, it is suggested that the coming session of Congress will probably appropriate funds for the erection of a monument.

In addition, the school children of Canton have already started a fund to the same end. The late President was especially dear to the hearts of the school children of his country.

The program for the ceremonies as originally arranged was carried out with only some trifling variations. The body of the late President was conveyed from the home on North Market street to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, there was a brief service and a brief sermon, and then, starting at 16 minutes after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the body was carried to the Westlawn receiving vault and there left to remain for an indefinite time.

It was one of the most imposing and impressive funerals ever seen in the United States. To convey an adequate idea of the feature of it which was most conspicuous—the depth and sincerity of the grief displayed—is quite beyond words. In that respect the scenes were enacted over again with increased intensity. All along the great black lane of people that stretched from the McKinley home to the cemetery—quite two miles—were men and women weeping as though their own dearest friend were being borne to the tomb.

About the tomb itself the outburst of grief was still more striking. As the coffin was borne into the vault there was not a member of the Cabinet who was not visibly affected, while several were weeping. Secretary of War Root seemed especially moved, although controlling himself to some degree of outward calm, while President Roosevelt repeatedly pressed his handkerchief to his eyes. Among the bystanders many made no effort to conceal their emotion.

It was a scene under the cheerless, gray skies and in the bleak wind as cold as on a November day, that even the radiant glory of all the great mass of flowers could not relieve—the very picture of all the sorrow and desolation that death leaves in its wake.

The one on whom this terrible blow falls hardest was not at the cemetery. In spite of her own expressed wish to be present to the last, Mrs. McKinley finally yielded to the entreaties of her physician and those who are dearest to her and remained at the house. All of those about her feared the effect of this final strain.

STRIKING SENTENCES FROM THE EULOGIES.

"The cause of this universal mourning is to be found in the man himself."—Rev. C. E. Manchester's Funeral Address at Canton.

"One hundred thousand preachers in 100,000 sermons could not have taught as much as these last words, 'It is God's way; his will, not ours, be done.'"—Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook.

"In the temple of American honor another is written among the immortals."—Rev. O. B. Milligan's Opening Prayer.

"An obedient and affectionate son, patriotic and faithful as a soldier, honest and upright as a citizen, tender and devoted as a husband, and truthful, generous, unselfish, moral and clean in every relation of life."—Grover Cleveland.

"He was never so much alive as now. It is God's way."—Rev. John R. Paxton.

"He has intensified and energized our love of country and our devotion to our political institutions."—Cardinal Gibbons.

"I know of nothing more sublime in all the roll of martyrs or heroes than the calm and childlike resignation with which he said, 'It is God's way; His will be done.'"—James M. Beck.

"Whatever he did was done for the general welfare; like Lincoln and Garfield, he was too good an American to care to be rich."—Wayne MacVeagh.

Revolution in Brazil.

Rio Janeiro (By Cable).—A revolution has been declared in the southern part of the state of Matto-Grosso, near the frontier of Paraguay, against the government of the state. The rebels have occupied Bella Vista, San Carlos, and Taruma. The government forces, assisted by the gunboat Carioca, succeeded in expelling the rebels from those points. A brother of the governor of the state, who was persecuted by the insurgents, and who succeeded in crossing the frontier and entering Paraguay, arrived at Asunscion.

French Cabinet Changes.

Paris (By Cable).—The Matin asserts that there is no foundation for the rumors that changes in the French cabinet are impending. Parisians are intensely disappointed at the failure of Emperor Nicholas to come to Paris, and are freely blaming the government. Despite the contradiction given by the Matin, the Journal des Debats maintains the correctness of its original statement that MM. Millerand and Baudin tendered their resignations to the premier, but were induced to retain their posts until after the Czar's visit.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN BY MASKED ROBBERS.

A Daring Burglary in a Philadelphia Car Barn.

BIND AND GAG TWO WATCHMEN.

Then Blow Open Two Safes, From Which They Took the Day's Receipts, Amounting to $1,200—After Securing Their Booty the Robbers Went to the Delaware River, Stole a Rowboat and Escaped.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—Eight masked men entered the carbarn of the Holmesburg, Tacony and Frankford Railway, in the extreme northeastern section of the city, and after binding and gagging two watchmen, proceeded to the office, where they blew open two safes and robbed them of the day's receipts, amounting to about $1,200. George Nolan and Clarence Depew, the watchmen, were the only occupants of the biulding at the time. Acording to their story, it was about 2.30 o'clock in the morning when the eight masked robbers appeared. Each man was armed with a revolver. Without ceremony the intruders bound the watchmen securely with wire and after gagging them pushed them intc a corner.

With heavy hammers the robbers broke the combination knobs from the doors of the safes and inserted dynamite in the holes. The explosions blew off the doors and wrecked the office.

After securing their booty the robbers went to the Tacony Water Works, on the banks of the Delaware river, where they stole a rowboat and escaped. Nolan succeeded in loosening his hands after a half hour's hard work. He released Depew and they notified the police.

WARSHIP SINKS AND MANY PERISH.

English Torpedo Boat Destroyer Cobra Wrecked by an Explosion.

London (By Cable).—The torpedo-boat destroyer, the Cobra, has foundered in the North Sea, the result of an explosion.

The ship was en route from the yard of her builders, the Armstrongs, of Newcastle, to Portsmouth, and carried a crew of 79 men. It is reported that all were lost with the exception of about a dozen persons.

The first intimation of the disaster was the arrival of a fishing boat at Yarmouth with six bodies which she had picked up in the vicinity of the spot where the Cobra was seen last.

According to the fishermen, the Cobra was sighted by the lightship off Dowsing Sands, enveloped in steam, and she shortly afterward disappeared. The men on the lightship supposed the Cobra had sailed away, until the evening, when they observed bodies floating in the water and signaled to the fishing boat to investigate the disaster.

A dispatch from Middlesboro says twelve survivors of the crew of the Cobra were landed there, and confirms the first report that all the others were drowned.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD WRECK.

Thirty-Two Were Killed and Nine Injured in Roumania.

Bucharest, Roumania (By Cable).—A collision which occurred at Palota between the Vienna express and a petroleum train appears in the light of the latest developments, to have been a terrible affair. Thirty-two were killed and nine injured.

In a few seconds the whole area of collision became a huge lake of burning petroleum. Trees and everything inflammable within a quarter of a square mile were destroyed.

There were some ghastly scenes. A girl was burned to death in sight of both her parents, who escaped. M. Dinu, a Roumanian millionaire, got his foot jammed in the wreckage and begged one of the train guards to sever his foot with an ax, promising him a large reward if he would do so. Before the guard could help him he sank back into the flames and was burned to death.

M. Schwartz, conductor of one of the trains, who was similarly jammed, clung so desperately to the man who tried to extricate him that his would-be rescuer sustained flesh wounds in the neck and had to be dragged away just as Schwartz perished in the flames.

Most of the 32 who were killed were burned to death.

STRIKERS HOLD OHIO BRIDGE.

1,300 Freight Cars Tied Up, and Eight Lines Crippled by Forty Men.

Louisville, Ky. (Special).—The strike for higher wages of forty switchmen employed at the Kentucky and Indiana bridge, across the Ohio River, has caused a tie-up of freight trains which affects eight railroads more or less seriously.

About 1300 freight cars are sidetracked at New Albany, Youngstown and here. Engines with steam up and their engineers and firemen ready to move are to be seen by the dozen at Youngstown and at the terminals of the bridge.

The roads directly affected by the strike are the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, the Monon, and the Southern.

Others affected indirectly are the Louisville and Nashville, the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis, the Illinois Central, and some of the freights of the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio

A Singular Accident.

Bridgeville, Del. (Special).—George Smith, living near Houston's branch, was at Smithville on a load of cane stalks at the mill of John Willoughby, when by the sudden starting of his team he sustained painful injuries. In grabbing for the reins the handle of a pitchfork which he held in his other hand became entangled in the spokes of the wheel, the motion of which drove the fork through Mr. Smith's leg, the tines going through the fleshy part and coming out the other side.

Explosion on Moving Train.

Milton, Pa. (Special).—As the passenger train on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, due here at 6.14 p. m. was going east, the tank which supplies gasoline for light in one of the cars exploded with terrific force. In an instant the car was enveloped in flames and the many passeengers in the coach who could not escape by the doors were taken out through the windows. A flagman was severely burned about the face and one woman fainted in the panic which prevailed. The local fire company was called out and assisted in subduing the flames.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary Gage Has a Plan.

In his annual report to Congress next December Secretary of the Treasury Gage will recommend that an appropriation be made to enable the Secret Service Bureau to employ men for the suppression of anarchy, just as detectives are now employed to run down counterfeiters. The Secretary, it is understood, will ask for $250,000 for the maintenance of the bureau, as against $100,000, which was appropriated last year.

The law under which the secret service exists specifically limits its operation to the suppression of counterfeiters. There is nothing in the law which even authorizes the detail of secret service men as a personal guard for the President of the United States, or any other public official. The law does not contemplate the running down of anarchists and whatever work in that direction is now being done by Secret Service men is practically not in conformity to the statute under which the bureau is operated.

It is for the purpose of extending the usefulness and authority of the bureau that Secretary Gage intends to recommend a substantial increase over last year's appropriation.

New Comptroller of the Currency.

The following appointments were made by the President:

State—To be consuls of the United States, George O. Cornelius, Pennsylvania, at St. John's, N. F.; Alonzo B. Garrett, West Virginia, at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; Jesse H. Johnson, Texas, at Santos, Brazil.

Treasury—William B. Ridgely, to be comptroller of the currency.

Navy—Edward T. Hoopes, to be assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of ensign.

By the appointment of Mr. Ridgely to the comptroller of the currency, President Roosevelt redeems a promise made by the late President. Mr. Ridgely is the son-in-law of Senator Cullom, of Illinois, and is engaged in business in Chicago. Hhe will assume the duties of his office on October 1, when the resignation of Comptroller Dawes takes effect.

Mr. Johnson, appointed consul at Santos, Brazil, is now consul at Coatticook, Canada, his appointment amounting simply to a transfer. A selection has already been made to fill the vacancy thus created at Coatticook.

Plea of the Cubans.

Senor Quesada, the special commissioner from Cuba, accompanied by Senor Temayo, the Secretary of State of Cuba, under the insular government, and by Dr. Miranda, called upon Secretary Hay Saturday. They represent that the present conditions in Cuba are intolerable, and that unless the United States is prepared promptly to make some concessions in the reduction of duties on the Cuban staples, the financial ruin of the island is inevitable. Realizing the delay that would follow an attempt to frame a reciprocity treaty the Cuban delegates hope they will be able to induce the State Department to arrange a modus vivendi, which shall remain in force until Congress has had opportunity to act upon a more formal convention.

Colombian Rebels Warned.

Official advices received by the State Department from the United States Consul at Colon says that on the 3d instant he received from the insurgent commander a letter announcing a contemplated attack upon Colon. The letter was sent immediately to the commander of the United States steamship Machias. The consul informed the insurgent commander by letter that any interference with the free transit of the isthmus would be a violation of treaty rights of the United States, and that his government would act accordingly. Subsequently, upon the arrival of a small force of Colombian troops, the insurgent force decamped.

May Issue McKinley Stamps.

A special issue of stamps commendatory of the life of the late President McKinley is under contemplation at the Postoffice Department. Consideration of the subject, however, has not progressed sufficiently to indicate definitely what action may be taken.

Capital News in General.

When informed by the Colombian insurgent commander on September 3 that he contemplated an attack upon Colon, the United States Consul warned him against any violation of treaty rights.

Conferences between President Roosevelt and General Wood, the governor-general of Cuba, have resulted in a decision to negotiate a reciprocity agreement between the United States and Cuba.

A congressional investigation may be made of the mismanagement attending the funeral of President McKinley at Washington, which was in charge of officers of the Army.

President Roosevelt attended services Sunday at the Reformed Church in Washington and heard a sermon by the Rev. J. M. Schick.

Our New Possessions.

Since Aguinaldo left General MacArthur's house for his present place of confinement he has never left the premises, although he is at liberty to do so, if accompanied by an officer. The reason assigned is that he fears assassination at the hands of the partisans of the late Gen. Luna.

Gen. Chaffee has refused the request for the release of the prisoners on the island of Guam. He considers that their release would not be safe until the surrender or capture of Malvar and Lukban, and he also believes that the friends of the prisoners, desiring their release, will use their influence to bring about the surrender of the insurgent leaders named.

Gen. Frederick Funston, who has been in the Manila hospital suffering from appendicitis for about a week, has undergone a successful operation.

Aguinaldo's bodyguard, Maj. Alhambra, two captains, two lieutenants, and twenty-nine men, with twenty-eight rifles, surrendered about forty miles north of Baler, island of Luzon, to Capt. George A. Detchemendy, of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, took the oath of allegiance, and were released.

Capt. Detchemendy reports that he has recovered a portion of the body of Denzell George Arthur Venville, the ill-fated apprentice of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was one of Lieut. Gillmore's party when that officer was captured by the Filipinos in April, 1899. The remains will be forwarded to Manila for shipment home.

LIFE AND DEATH GO FORTH EACH DAY.

Life and Death go forth each day;
Which one would you meet?
Death is grim, but Life is gay;
Hey, but Life is sweet!

Yet, when Fate hath adverse mind,
Many cry with heat:
"Life is cruel, and Death is kind;
Hey, but Death is sweet!"

Life or Death—what need to care
Which it is you meet!
Death is kind and Life is fair;
Hey, but both are sweet!

Geraldine Meyrick, in *"New" Lippincott.*

In the Supreme Court.

Everything conspired. It wouldn't have happened if poor little Bobbie's first discipline had not taken place early that morning, and if Frances Wylie had not been "on the rampage" again when school opened. Bobbie was the principal's only and idolized son, and still in kilts. Frances Wylie was the mischief brewer of Miss Virginia Trapp's room, Number Seven.

"It was awful!" groaned the principal under his breath. He spread his hands out on the green baize of his table and regarded them with horror, as if there were blood on them. Could it be they had punished Bobbie—*Bobbie?* He had looked so bewitching and inky and naughty! His little crisp, sun-yellow curls had stood up round his reproachful face so becomingly?

"Awful! Awful!" the principal groaned. He was in no mood to begin the day's work in his "Supreme Court," on the ground floor of the Maltbie High School. There would be punishing to do, of course, and to think he had punished Bobbie—little sunny-haired Bobbie!

"It's going to be a bad day. I see it in France Wylie's eyes!" groaned little Miss Trapp, inwardly. Frances from her back seat gazed about with studied, innocent wonder. She was almost half again as big as little Miss Trapp.

Frances was "on probation." She had been warned that one more misdemeanor would send her to the Supreme Court.

"I'm not afraid," she thought, serenely. "She's so little. I could put her in my pocket and run away with her."

But tiny, gentle-faced Virginia Trapp came of Puritan stock, and was endowed with courage. She might twist her small white fingers nervously, but she would not draw back. Let Frances Wylie beware!

So the day began in the Maltbie High School, with a sore-hearted, self-reproachful father in the Supreme Court, and in Room Number Seven a mischief-loving girl and a tiny, troubled teacher. So the day went forward until the Vergil class was called. Then—

"Miss Wylie!"

"Good morning," he said, absently.

The two figures edged a little way into the room. For an instant there was embarrassing silence, while the principal from behind his desk observed vaguely the tall dignity of Frances and the curly brown head of the tiny teacher. There was no question as to identity. Even to unspectacled eyes it was plain enough which was which.

Under the stress of excitement Virginia Trapp's tongue sometimes played her false. Now as she opened her lips to speak, she found herself incapable of uttering a syllable. Her tongue fluttered soundlessly.

"Well?"

The principal gazed dimly at Frances waiting. He would give her time. It was a source of grief to him that he was held in such awe by his teachers. This tall, stately woman must be the new teacher in Room Nine.

"You have brought the young lady to me? She has been—er—transgressing, I see," he said, gravely, turning his near-sighted eyes with grave disapproval upon the tongue-tied little teacher. And before little Miss Trapp had time to gasp with astonishment, he had waved her peremptorily toward the "Prisoner's Dock" and turned back to Frances.

"You may leave her with me. I prefer to have the story directly from her," he said, gravely.

It had all happened in the briefest possible time. While the little teacher was still flushed and speechless, Frances had realized the principal's mistake and the rich possibilities for fun in it. She had taken in all the things that conspired—the absence of the all-important spectacles from the principal's nose, the presence of the far-away, preoccupied look in his pleasant gray eyes, and the ridiculous contrast between herself and the tiny, cropped-haired teacher. A reckless spirit seized the girl. The end of the world was at hand, in any event; why not make the most of this last opportunity?

Frances drew herself up and bowed with dignity.

"I will leave her here, then, with you—and her own conscience," she added, in little Miss Trapp's best manner.

Then she closed the door behind her and sped down the hall, stifling her laughter. Straight into Room Seven she walked, and then she dropped into the chair behind the teacher's desk.

There was dead silence in the room, while from one girl to another travelled a look of mystification. Then Frances rose to her feet. She had recovered her breath and was quite calm and serious.

"Young ladies, our beloved teacher has unfortunately been arraigned before the Supreme Court, and I have been put in charge of Room Seven, in her place," she said, impressively. "I need not ask you to remember that it is study hour. The class in Vergil may recite."

A ripple of merriment ruffled the calm surface of the room, but Frances arrested it with a sharp tap of little Miss Trapp's ruler.

"Be quiet!" she commanded. "There aren't but fifteen minutes left before the noon hour. Don't any of you dare to make a disturbance till then! I shall report every living, breathing soul that does! Now somebody recite."

Frances Wylie and little Miss Trapp will not soon forget those fifteen minutes. In Room Number Seven they passed with fearful slowness. Frances watched the hands of the great clock in momentary expectation of avenging doom. That it did not come filled her with amazement. Where was the scandalized principal, with Miss Trapp, white and gray, at his heels? Why didn't they come?

"Call this fun!" thought Frances in disgust. "I never enjoyed myself so little in my life! I—I guess I'm getting scared."

In the Supreme Court the fifteen minutes dragged their length out monotonously. The principal had turned back to his desk and resumed his writing quietly. It was his way to leave malefactors to their own thoughts for a season. The thoughts of this particular one, sitting still and flushed in the Prisoner's Dock, were gradually straightening out from paralyzed bewilderment and anger into steady reasoning.

Miss Trapp had not succeeded in uttering a word. As the door snapped behind Frances she had stepped forward and cleared her throat desperately. But the principal had waved his hand deprecatingly.

"Not yet; we will talk later on," he had said calmly. In his mind he had determined to wait until the beginning of the afternoon session, and then settle this trouble.

Miss Trapp consulted her watch. It was cool and still in the Supreme Court, and she folded her hands on the cover of her Vergil and rested, with a smile in the corners of her mouth.

"A hardened case," reflected the principal, dimly aware of the smile. "But we will practice patience—yet, yes, certainly, patience." It was what he was sorely afraid he had not practised that morning with Bobbie, and his conscience was sensitive on the point.

"If I tell him about it now, he will dismiss her anyway. What hope would there be after an escapade like this?" the little teacher mused. "He would never let her come back—never! And that would break her mother's heart. I don't know but it would break Frances', too. She's really a dear girl, mischief and all. I can't do it! I'm going to give her a chance to take it all back." There was just the one chance—Frances should have it.

"You may go now, young lady, but you will return at the opening of the afternoon session. We will talk then."

The principal's voice was kind and, although he did not look up from his work, it was certain there were friendly lights in his eyes. Miss Trapp's heart warmed to him.

Room Seven was emptying itself into the corridor in its usual orderly fashion. Frances stood soberly at the door. The little teacher touched her arm and beckoned her aside. There was a suspicion of a laugh in Miss Trapp's eyes, but her lips were grave.

"Judgment is suspended. I am to go back this afternoon for it," she said. "I thought I would tell you, and if you cared to go, instead—it is a chance."

"Miss Trapp!" cried Frances, breathlessly, catching at both the small white hands. "Do you mean he doesn't know yet? That—that there is some chance, after all, for me? You haven't told?"

"I haven't told," the little teacher said, gently. "There was a chance to wait, and I did. I thought you might want to take my place this afternoon."

"I do! I will! I'm going to!" sobbed Frances, in a tempest of tears. "I'll tell every single thing—I'll get down on my knees! O Miss Trapp, I didn't think of mother then, or you, or anything in the living, breathing world but fun!"

Bobbie, in his little blue kilt, met his father on the way home with a glad cry of welcome. It augured well for Frances.—*Youth's Companion.*

Japanese Caution.

Among the characteristics of the Japanese an American at once notices their love for children. It is doubtful if any Japanese child ever got a whipping.

An American woman who became acquainted with a Japanese matron noticed that she allowed her little children to ramble about the streets at will, and one day commented upon it.

"Why," said the Japanese lady, "what harm can come of it? Our children never quarrel and no grown person would harm a child."

"But," said the American, "the child might get lost."

"That would make no trouble," was the smiling reply. And then she showed how in little children's apparel there were inserted cards containing their name and address, and explaining that should they stray any person finding them will first give them a full meal and then bring them home.

Graciousness of Royalty.

Benjamin Constant has been giving his impressions of Queen Alexandra as a sitter. "Your queen," he told an interviewer, "can never grow old; she has perennial youth and perpetual beauty. Ah, what a sovereign!" And then, with a quaint laugh, he added: "Sometimes, when I visited Buckingham Palace, she kept me waiting for a quarter of an hour, and I was glad of it, for her apology was so charming and her manner so delightful that I could never have had the heart even to look cross."

Professor Mead dwelt upon the need for an irrigation code and for a determination whether the State or Nation is to deal with the question of the control of the water courses.

MANICURING AN ALLIGATOR.

His Corns, When Removed, Weighed Half a Pound Each.

A reptile is the last member of the animal kingdom to receive the benefits of modern surgery—a fact in itself of enough importance to attract world-wide attention. Mose ,the big alligator in Central Park, is happier to-day because of the discovery of anaesthesia. He had corns as a result of grinding his paws against the concrete bottom of the tank where he has been confined, and at last he suffered so severely that he lay almost helpless in one corner, seldom moving about. And no wonder! His corns were indeed corns for an alligator—or an elephant—as large as big potatoes of the California variety, and nearly as heavy, for after extraction they were found to weigh about half a pound each.

They were extracted recently by a small army of doctors and helpers, led by William T. Hornaday, director of the Zoo, who has been familiar with wild animals all his life. Mr. Hornaday thought he knew just how to go about handling the alligator, but a few strokes of Mose's big tail sent him sprawling on the bottom of the tank and taught him better. Mose is thirteen feet in length, four feet in width at the extreme, and weighs 800 pounds. When another saurian trod on one of his corns recently he make a terrific noise and bit the offender almost in two. After that none of his saurian neighbors ventured near enough to hurt his corns again. The operation was then decided on.

As a preliminary the water was drawn from the tank, and big Mose, who scented danger, was put on his guard. The attendants coaxed and shoved him on an operating table, tied his jaws and bound him securely with ropes, while a great canvas sack was drawn over his head. Even then he kicked so lustily that it was found impossible to treat his feet with cocaine, as had been decided on. Three ounces of chloroform were administered, however, by Frank H. Miller, the veterinary surgeon. The alligator became submissive and showed no feeling of pain. Two tumors, which had been operated on about two years ago, had grown again. They were cut out entirely. Dr. Miller spoiled four lancets on the horny feet before he succeeded in removing the corns. An antiseptic dressing was then used, and, after being examined and having his pulse felt carefully, Mose was liberated. It was ten minutes before he regained consciousness, and then he set his feet down squarely for the first time in weeks, surprised and bewildered, but nevertheless happy.—*Leslie's Weekly.*

Raising Lions.

The raising of lions in the Zoological Gardens of Dublin has been so successful that a new building is being erected for the accommodation of more cubs and the business will be conducted on a larger scale. Though there are at present very few lions in stock, about two hundred have thus far been raised and the cubs sold have brought the Gardens the handsome sum of $25,000. It is now proposed to make lion raising yield a yearly income to increase the resources of the institution. In addition to the cubs that have been sold quite a number of others have been exchanged for other animals, including two elephants and a camel.

It may be proper to call these new products of Dublin Irish lions, but their ancestors all came from Natal. This South African family of lions was formerly found in Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, but it has been so fiercely hunted that it has now entirely disappeared. One of its characteristics is a very black mane, which, however, does not invariably occur.

The South African lion seems to be perfectly acclimated in Dublin. For six years, however, the production of cubs did not thrive and the pure race was reduced to one male, answering to the name of Caesar. A Nubian lioness was then purchased and the family now consists of three lions and six lionesses.

Tried by Fire.

A little knot of naval veterans, gathered from the four points of the compass, were holding an informal campfire.

"I was with Farragut," said one of them, "just before the old man started to send the fleet past Fort Fisher. His son, a boy of twelve years, was on board. The lad had been teasing his father to send him to West Point, but the old man seemed to be doubtful about it.

"'I don't know about that,' the old man would answer when the boy teased him, 'I don't know whether you'd stand fire.'

"'Oh, yes, I would, father,' the boy would answer. 'Just try me.'

"So just before we started to go by the fort the father called the boy.

"'Now, son,' he said, 'come with me and we'll see whether you'll make a soldier.'

"The great admiral and the little boy climbed up together into the maintop. They were lashed to it side by side, and together they ran the gantlet of fire at Fort Fisher. When the fort was passed the father turned to his son.

"'All right, my boy, you'll do,' he said. 'You shall go to West Point.'

"I wonder how many boys of the present generation would stand that kind of a test?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Terrible Turk Quite a Carpenter.

The Sultan, when a prince, learned carpentering and became an expert carpenter himself, and has always continued to take a great interest in it. One of his first acts when sovereign was to establish a complete joiner's factory at Yildiz, in which he superintends the manufacture of all sorts of articles of furniture, mostly of his own design. These are worked by very elaborate secret springs, in the invention of which the Sultan takes great delight. He has just sent to the Russian embassy a specimen of his work as a present to the Czar. It consists of a table richly inlaid, with the Sultan's arms in front, where there are four drawers. By touching a spring the top flies open and the center rises, bearing a silver plate on which is to be found everything necessary for smoking, in silver and amber. The inside of the top has a medallion, in which is a portrait of the Sultan's son, surrounded by a frame of brilliants.

BURGLARS NEVER BOLD.

"Gritty" Foster From Joliet Gives Up Professional Secrets.

"Bold burglars, or bold 'crooks' of any sort, are much more scarce than their victims have any idea of. They don't succeed because they are bold or have bravery that amounts to more than sublime assurance, but because the great majority of their victims are cowards."

These were the words of Charles F. Foster, alias "Gritty" and numerous other names, all of which he himself cannot remember, as he reached Jersey City on his way from Joliet, Ill., where he had spent three years and eight months for burglary in Chicago.

"That's right," continued "Charley," "and I know what I'm talking about. A burglar with sense knows that people will get out of his way as a rule, and will only be too glad to allow him to escape rather than run the risk of having their own skins hurt.

"I have known a man to lie awake in bed and make believe to be asleep, hoping that the burglar in the room would get through his work and hurry away without hurting him. He was a coward, and the burglar, who was just as big a coward, took advantage of the fact. He knew the man was awake.

"If that man had nerve the burglar would have 'skedaddled' with visions of a bullet behind him. Of course, if a burglar is cornered he is like a rat in the same fix—he will fight.

"Cowardice simply invites burglars. If the rule was to receive burglars with a club or revolver there would be lots fewer in the business. If men were willing to take a little chance of being hurt burglars wouldn't take chances with them. No men are more careful of their bodies than burglars, and their courage amounts only to a reliance on the weakness of human nature.

"Think of the cowardice which allows two or three men to 'hold up' two or three dozen men in a railway train. A little grit would enable them to overthrow the highwaymen in a minute, but each one is afraid to lead and they submit like sheep. The profession understands this.

"After two or three cases of jumping on the train robbers—even at the risk of some injury or even death—there would be no more train robberies. But people submit, and the business goes on. Bravery of burglars is bosh."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

COOD WORDS FOR NEW BREAD.

Fresh Loaves Not So Injurious as is Generally Supposed.

A writer in the *London Lancet* disputes the commonly received opinion regarding the injuriousness of new bread. He says stale bread, when broke between the teeth, resolves itself into gritty particles, which, if they were not softened with saliva, would be next to impossible to swallow, consequently man thoroughly masticates stale bread and in doing so impregnates it with saliva, which partially digests and adapts it to the absorptive action further on in the alimentary tract.

But new bread, being soft and plastic, is more apt to be swallowed without mastication, or, in other words, bolted. It is in this act, he thinks, that the injury exists and not in the character of the bread. Hot rolls would be just as digestible as stale ones if they were properly masticates. He refers in this connection to the dog as a teacher of an important physiological lesson. This animal molts meat, but eats bread because the mouth parts are able to do little toward the digestion of meat beyond reducing it to a convenient form for swallowing. He, however, seems to overlook the fact that the dog's teeth are illy constructed for chewing, and that this is most likely the reason for his expeditious disposal of meat.

Another curious fact which he calls attention to is that stale bread is not more dry than new. This is shown by submitting stale bread for a short time to a high temperature. Under such conditions it becomes soft and plastic, regaining its newness, and this despite the fact that some moisture must be driven off in the operation. He thinks this is explainable on the supposition that in new bread there is free water present, but that in stale bread, while it is still there, it is in a state of true chemical combination. In general, he concludes, it is a sound physiological plan to thoroughly masticate every morsel of food before swallowing it.

Revival of a Simple Craft.

Wood mosaics are not by any means modern in their origin, but the invention of veneering machinery makes possible a wider application of the work which should recommend it. The method of producing the wood mosaic pictures is not difficult after the wooden blocks are secured. The latter are thin and narrow, varying from one-twelfth to one-twentieth of an inch, and the narrow edges of the blocks must be finely finished and polished. If one secures the necessary supply of different kinds of woods and takes them to the veneering factory the cost of cutting them into the proper sizes will be small. The woods most commonly used for mosaic work, because of their colors and comparative absence of sap, are mahogany, the plum and tulip, the American birch, the American and Spanish walnut, rosewood, snakewood, bird's-eye maple, Hungarian ash, box, peach, mulberry and laburnum. Others are occasionally employed to produce certain effects of sky and land.—*Architect and Builders' Magazine.*

BUDGET OF FUN

A TRIOLET.

Her beauty and her grace,
Soon led me to adore.
I praised unto her face
Her beauty and her grace.
The next thing that took place
'Twas Daddy and no more
Her beauty and her grace
That led me to a door!

—*Detroit Free Press.*

FISHING.

He—What kind of men do you think make the best husbands?

She—Bachelors and widowers.—*Harlem Life.*

ON THE SAFE SIDE.

"Mrs. Piff, how do you prepare your baby's breakfast?"

"Oh, I give him one-third milk and two-thirds microbe-killer."

THE BEGINNING.

He—"After all, what does one kiss amount to?"

She—"It leads to others."—*Detroit Free Press.*

STANDING UP FOR HIS RIGHTS.

She—Come, now, do you think a man is ever justified in deceiving a woman?

He—Upon two occasions, yes. When he wants to marry her, and when he wants to escape from marrying her.—*Boston Transcript.*

WOODEN WARE.

"The wooden wedding," said Mr. Henpeck, "is the fifth anniversary, isn't it?"

"Not necessarily," snapped his better seven-eighths; "if one marries a blockhead, the ceremony itself——" But he fled to the cellar before she could finish.—*Philadelphia Press.*

EACH ANXIOUS TO TRY.

"Fame," said the man with the melancholy eye, "is but an empty bubble."

"Yes," answered the friend with long hair. "But every man has the idea that if he could get hold of it he could turn it into a dirigible balloon."—*Washington Star.*

MADE A BAD BREAK.

The Boarder—"I protest against drinking any such water as this. It is positively warm!"

The Lady of the House—"Gracious, man! that's not water! That's your coffee!"—*London Fun.*

NAY, NOT SO.

Phyllis—And if I were poor wouldst thou yet marry me?

Tityrus—Fain would I not. I do love thee too much, that I could endure for thee to starve to death, sweet maid.—*Harlem Life.*

THE EXPLANATION.

"You will excuse me for speaking frankly," said the old friend, "but it seems to me that your disposition has become rather vacillating."

"Yes," was the answer, "it comes of my having taken the weather predictions too seriously. I was compelled to keep changing my mind until I got into the habit of it."—*Washington Star.*

GIFT FROM HEAVEN.

"A wife," said the young man, "is a gift from heaven."

The old gentleman sighed and then nodded.

"But what kind of a gift?" he asked.

"We get the sunlight and the gentle rain from heaven," suggested the young man.

"And also the thunderstorms," added the old gentleman.—*London Fun.*

NOT A MATHEMATICIAN.

"Willie, how many times have I told you not to reach across the table for things?"

"I don't know, mamma. I take after papa."

"What do you mean?"

"He says he never was very good at figures, and I ain't either."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

NO MONKEY BUSINESS.

He offered to act as her escort, but she declined the offer.

"You are as full of airs as a hand organ," he spitefully declared.

"Possibly," she retorted, "but just the same I don't go with a crank."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

HER LOVE EXPLAINED.

He—If you did not love me, why did you encourage me?

She—I? Encourage you?

He—For two years you have accepted every one of my invitations to the theatre, etc.

She—That was not because I loved you; it was because I loved the theatre.—*Illustrated Bits.*

THE RIGHT MAN.

Mr. Bloomfield—Did you hear that Snaggs was going into amateur farming?

Mr. Bellefield—No, but it's all right. Snaggs can afford it.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

AN ESTIMATE OF SUCCESS.

"And how is my old school friend Bimson getting on?" said the man who had returned to his native city after a long absence.

"Oh, he's doing first-rate."

"But he was such a bright boy we always expected he would display especial ability."

"Well, I don't know that he hasn't displayed especial ability."

"I never heard him mentioned in connection with any of your elections."

"No; that's just the point. He has shown ability to go ahead quietly and build up a business. He doesn't have to run for office."—*Washington Star.*

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFLY TOLD.

Spreading of Rails Causes a Locomotive to Jump the Track.

PENSIONS FOR PENNSYLVANIANS.

Richard Kolb Held on a Serious Charge at Norristown—Girl Knocked Down the Man Who Called Her Mother Vile Names—Blow at Hazing—Westminster College Faculty Suspends Ten Upper Classmen—Other News.

These pensions were granted: Edward Snow, Sayre, $6; Clinton Jones, Johnsburg, $8; Catherine Reitz, Ohl, $12; Mary E. Lytle, Pittsburg, $8; Martin J. Moore, Altoona, $8; Rebecca E. Turney, Rural Valley, $8; Margaret Dunne, Meyersdale, $8; Mercy E. Hare, Corry, $8.

Oliver Altman, Mt. Pleasant, $8; minor of Daniel B. Thomas, Derry Station, $10.

The following patents were issued to Pennsylvanians: John C. Bland, Jr., Sewickley, vaporizers for explosive engines; Thomas R. Browne, Altoona, differential piston valve and pump; Conrad A. Carbaugh, Johnstown, rail joint; Wm. M. Donahue, Lindsey, track rail connection; James Downing and H. G. Willets, Pittsburg, furnace; Wm. Heston, Homestead, piston valve; Ernest R. Hill, Wilkinsburg, electro-pneumatic controlling system; Alexander F. Humphreys, Allegheny, toy gun; Henry Jenkins, McKees Rocks, horseshoe; Benjamin G. Lamm, Pittsburg, changing frequency of alternating currents; David W. Martin, Portage, nut lock; James McNeil, Allegheny, valve gear for explosive engines; Jesse Minor, Pittsburg, hockey stick; Henry D. Murdock, Pittsburg, adjustable insulator; Charles A. Stark, Union City, chair seat surfacing machines; Jacob Steinberg, McKeesport, curtain hanger; Patrick J. Funny, North East, lawn mower; Wm. H. Underwood, Parksburg, device for releasing animals from stables; Wm. S. Walker, Pittsburg, brush.

Patrick Cavanaugh, a Windber miner, was found along the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks with his head cut off. There was no blood where the body was found and the dead man's clothing had been rifled. It is suspected that Cavanaugh was killed while being robbed, or that jealously was the motive which caused his death. Cavanaugh, it is said, was engaged to be married to a young woman of Windber, and it is asserted there were other suitors for her hand.

Nine-year-old Helen Fritz, daughter of Attorney Fritz, of Nanticoke, was severely bitten by a mad dog.

Grace United Brethren Church, at Lickdale, was dedicated by Rev. H. S. Gable and Rev. R. R. Butterwick, of Lebanon. The new structure cost $2000.

The twenty-second session of the Northern Union Sunday School Institute, of Chester county, was held in Brownlack's Church, East Coventry, on Saturday.

Borough Council granted the Shickshinny & Huntington Valley Electric Railroad the right of way though the town. The road will be seven miles long.

Frederick Dahms, son of Gottlieb Dahms, of Pottstown, and a soldier in the war with Spain, fell from a trolley car on the Ringing Rocks line and sustained injuries from which he died.

The Columbia County Veterans' Association elected these officers: President, H. H. Heller; vice-president, George Lee; secretary, W. R. Price; treasurer, J. H. Hughes. The soldiers of the Spanish War were admitted to the association.

The faculty of Westminster College, Sharon, took a decisive step toward eliminating hazing at that institution by suspending ten upper classmen for the remainder of the term for brutally assaulting and abusing several Freshmen when college opened a short time ago.

Richard Kolb, a parole patient of the Norristown State Hospital for the Insane, was arrested on the charge of assaulting a number of female residents of the West End. It is claimed that a man answering Kolb's description has been making life miserable for the women who were compelled to frequent lonely places. A few nights ago Mrs. Emma Brodley, wife of Dr. Charles Brodley, was attacked near the hospital and severely injured. A man crept up behind her and struck her on the head with some blunt instrument. The woman fell to the ground, but her screams frightened the wretch away.

Mrs. Nathan Stermer and her son, John, were both seriously injured in a runaway accident at Mauch Chunk.

By the giving away of a trestlework at the Tidewater Steel Company, Chester, a shifting engine fell to the ground, a distance of 15 feet. The engineer, Edward Lane, stuck bravely to his post and narrowly escaped being crushed to death. Fireman John Cole jumped and was badly bruised. Engineer Lane was picked up senseless and is thought to be internally injured.

Alderman Donohue, of Wilkes-Barre, praised Miss Elizabeth Smolinski for knocking down Paul Rogoski, who was calling her mother vile names. Rogoski had the girl arrested, but when the Alderman heard the story he discharged her after saying she was a brave and noble daughter, and made the man pay the costs.

Through the spreading of the rails on the Kutztown branch of the Reading Railroad an extra passenger train consisting of two coaches filled with passengers jumped the track and was hurled over a ten-foot embankment near Topton, and a dozen or more people were more or less injured.

A stock company has been formed at Akron and will erect a large building for the shoe factory recently started.

Robert McGraudy, aged 92 years, committed suicide at Jamison by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor, almost severing his head.

Bold robberies were committed by tramps in West Bethlehem. Several residences were robbed of silverware, jewelry and valuables amounting to over $200.

Louis Boninski, aged 6 years, was drowned in the canal at Reading. He was playing on the towpath, when a strange youth who was passing, pushed him down the bank and shouting "Now swim," ran away. Young Boninski sank at once, and by the time his companions had summoned aid, was dead.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

S. W. SMITH, ... Editor and Proprietor.

September 26, 1901.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

NOTE.—Subscribers will please observe the date on the label of the Reporter after a remittance is made and report if it is not correct. Dates are only changed the first issue of each month. Jan01, means that your subscription is paid to last January. 01 means July, 1901.

Democratic Ticket.

For Justice of Supreme Court:
HARMAN YERKES.

For State Treasurer:
ANDREW J. PALM.

Prothonotary—M. I. GARDNER.
District-Attorney—N. B. SPANGLER.

George L. Potter, F. H. Thomas, Hard P. Harris and John C. Miller pinned their faith to ex-Governor Hastings, and consented to become delegates of the Insurgent Centre county Republicans to the Union Party Convention. It appears the Republicans are willing to do almost anything but vote for a Democrat. If the Republicans want a really good man to become a justice of the supreme court, why not vote direct for Judge Yerkes? If they don't want a Quay man to handle the state funds, why not vote for A. J. Palm? If the Insurgent Republicans really want reform that would be their proper course.

It is evident, however, that the Insurgents are not so much for reform as they are greedy for office; not so much against Quay's methods as they are envious of his influence and power. The Insurgents want office and want it badly, but they are not sincere enough in their reform movement to vote for a Democrat and thus secure the real thing.

McCLURE'S UNION PARTY.

The Union party, in convention assembled in Philadelphia, with Charles Heber Clark, of Montgomery county, as chairman, nominated Judge Harman Yerkes, the present Democratic nominee for Supreme Court Judge, and Elisha A. Coray, Jr., of Luzerne county, for State Treasurer. The latter is an anti-administration Republican.

JUDGE YERKES REBUKES ANARCHY.

Judge Yerkes, the Democratic nominee for Supreme court judge, in speaking of the assassination of President McKinley, sternly rebuked anarchy, when he said:

"Such crimes, few indeed, when we consider the immense population, succeed through the defects and weakness of as ystem of law and government, as perfect perhaps as human ingenuity can devise, intended to protect all alike, and it does save from murder, assassination, robbery and assault the grea body of the people.

"The crime directed against the President was not the result of some such defect in this system, but was perpetrated by those whose object is by means of bloodshed and terror to destroy all government, all authority and all order. If such effort could succeed, not the exceptional few, but the entire membership of society, would be beyond the protection of law, would be open and liable to assassination, to anguish and suffering. The horrors of the French revolution would be revived here.

"The lesson and the warning to us are that we be firm and faithful in upholding the law, and more earnest in educating our youth and the foreigners who come among us, and are unacquainted with our beneficent institutions of government, to entertain a proper respect for government and authority and to regard with contempt and loathing those who from whatever motive, personal, political or criminal, encourage by word or deed resentment or resistance towards those clothed with the authority of government under the Constitution and law. Whoever encourages the young and ignorant to regard the government and the firm, energetic and faithful enforcement of its laws as hostile to them, whether rich or poor, is the breeder of Anarchy and encourages assassination of its public officials. Encouragement of good citizenship is the true antidote to Anarchy."

McClure, Phillips & Co., the publishers of "The Trust Problem," by Jeremiah W. Jenks, Ph. D., announce a new edition, the fourth, of this valuable treatise. New features of this edition will be an added chapter on Foreign Combinations, an appendix and a complete index, which was previously lacking.

Bucknell University opened the fall term with one hundred and thirty admissions to the College of Liberal Arts, one hundred and three of whom are Freshmen. The other departments also have large enrollments.

Professor G. C. L. Riemer, of Harvard University, assumed the chair of Modern Languages. Other new instructors are Thomas Johnson Morris and Miss Grace Slifer.

Centre Hill.

Miss Cora Sweetwood left Saturday for Harrisburg, where she expects to remain for an indefinite time.

Misses Gertrude Burkholder and Jennie Beaver, of Milroy, formerly of this place, spent last week visiting friends about here.

John Lytle and sister Mary, of State College, were guests at the home of their brother William Lytle.

Miss Margaretta Strohm spent Sunday at Potters Mills, with her friend Miss Wilkinson.

Walter Sterisman, of Altoona, was visiting at the home of G. L. Goodhart, last week.

Irvin Stover, of Niagara, is visiting at the home of his parents.

Miss Verna Klinefelter and friend spent Sunday at the home of P. C. Frank.

Miss Anna Frye, of Millerstown, visited at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Smith, last week.

Tusseyville.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hess have returned from their wedding tour and are spending a few weeks with the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Mersinger.

Mr. and Mrs. Hipple, of Baltimore, are visiting at the home of George Spangler.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Crawford, of Centre Hall, spent Sunday with Mrs. Crawford's parents, near this place.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, were seen in town last Sunday.

Wm. Wilson, of Howard, spent a few days of this week at the home of David Meyers.

Mrs. Thomas Bartges is spending a short time at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Moyer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Moyer are visiting friends in Mifflin county.

From "the Loop."

The farmers throughout the Loop are about done with their seeding and quite a number are beginning to take out their potatoes, which promises a large yield, although considerable rot is reported. Potato buyers are looking up the crop and offering sixty cents per bushel.

The apple crop is small and very little cider is being made. The corn crop is the best in this section for many years.

The voters are not very well satisfied with Judge Love's idea of withholding the division of the towhship until after the November elections, nevertheless they will make an effort to poll the usual Democratic vote that the South side is accustomed to sending in.

The Presiding Elder of the Evangelical church (Dubbsite) held its quarterly conference on Zion hill last Sabbath and had very entertaining services.

Thomas Swartz returned Tuesday from his visit to the Pan-American, and reports the show as being very good.

James M. Moyer and wife, of Tusseyville, visited in Loganton over Sunday among relatives, and met his brother from Iowa, whom he had not seen for thirty years.

Everybody from the Loop visited the Grange Park last week and returned home well pleased with the picnic and its attractions.

Special Excursion to Pan-American Exposition.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run special excursions to Buffalo on account of the Pan-American Exposition, from Philadelphia and adjoining territory, on September 26, October 2, 8, 17, 25, and 29. Round-trip tickets, good going only on special train leaving Philadelphia at 8.44 A. M., Harrisburg 11 50 A. M., Sunbury 1 03 P. M., Williamsport 2.30 P. M., Lock Haven 3 06 P. M., and on local trains connecting therewith, and good to return on regular trains within seven days, including day of excursion, will be sold at rate of $9 80 from Trenton, $9 00 from Philadelphia, $9.00 from Lancaster, $8.40 from Harrisburg, $7.25 from Altoona (via Tyrone), $10 from Winchester, and proportionate rates from other points. These tickets will not be good in Pullman parlor or sleeping cars in either direction. Stop of 30 minutes will be made at Williamsport for luncheon. For specific time and rates, consult local ticket agents.

o.s.29.

Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Thirty Years of Suffering.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Halloway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hopes of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have." For sale by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall, J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

A Retort From Nature.

Among the useful results of aerial excursions are the satisfactory experiments in the way of echoes and reverberations. John Mackenzie Bacon has many opportunities of testing the carrying of sounds to and from a balloon at a great height, and Mr. Wise, the American aeronaut, relates a case in point.

He was ballooning one day above a dense cloud stream when he heard a cow bell and the sounds of a woodchopper's ax, whereupon, to attract the attention of the laborer, he shouted "Hello!" He was immediately answered by another "Hello!" from the ground.

He then asked the question, "How far is this from Lancaster?" and was annoyed by being mocked by his own words.

"Being in the clouds," he says, "and not able to see things above or below, I felt somewhat nettled at this clownish display of wit, and in a very audible tone of voice, while the foregoing was still reverberating in my ear, I sang out, 'You're a fool!' which in a very few seconds was answered by an equally distinct and measured tone of voice, 'You're a fool!'

"Then it suddenly flashed upon my mind that it was the echo of my own voice, which opinion was ratified by the dying reverberations of my words, which had now become as numerous as though a whole regiment had caught the watchword and were passing it in quick succession through the whole line."

Orderly Habits.

"It is a curious fact," commented a man recently, "that almost no mother realizes the importance of bringing her son up to orderly habits. She impresses upon her daughters from the time they are old enough to recognize any responsibility the necessity to keep their rooms tidy, put away articles after use and care for their belongings at all times.

The boy, however, is exempt from any similar requirement not only in his own room, but throughout the house. He reads newspapers and throws them on the floor, gets up from a divan leaving the cushions packed and shapeless, without the slightest reproof, the only notice taken of the occurrence, indeed, being to ask a sister, if he has one, to pick up the one and straighten the other. The women of the family follow in his footsteps all day long, removing whatever disorder he creates.

Yet there is no business occupation upon which that boy will presently enter in which order is not a fundamental necessity. Girls, on the other hand, do not, as a rule, suffer so seriously from a lack of order, or at least consequences are not so continually disagreeable and costly as is the case with boys."—New York Post.

Tale of a Dormouse.

This tear compelling tale is from the London Globe: "A young lady bought a dormouse. After keeping it for some time she had occasion to send a present to a friend and utilized the dormouse for that purpose. A few months later the friend wrote to say that the pet did not seem very lively and was refusing its food. Would she come and inspect it? She came and inspected it and finally, feeling that this was a case for professional opinion, called in a vet. The vet's verdict was brief and to the point. The dormouse had been dead just six months."

Tribute of Respect.

We the members of the U. S. S. of Farmers Mills, bow in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, who has deemed it wise to remove from our midst our beloved and faithful member, Bessie A. Brown.

Whereas, It has pleased Him to bereave us, we look unto Him for comfort in our sad affliction. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and also that a copy be sent to the CENTRE REPORTER for publication.

In a white casket, 'mid the flower perfume,
she was lying so still, so cold, so fair,
With the selfsame smile on the quiet mouth,
And the silken waves in her hair.

Like a tired child fallen asleep at play,
she was lying so gently there,
The sweet, kind spirit stilled at last,
And the warm heart free from care.

No bitter pain, no bitter tear,
Can disturb thy deep repose,
Thou sweet, brave girl, so dearly loved,
How dearly, God only knows.

We sat in the school together,
And mingled our voices in song:
Together we drank of the water of life,
Bowing low at the fountain of God.

Methinks her spirit is hovering near,
Our stricken hearts would soothe and cheer,
And woo us to those seats above,
Where all is joy, and peace and love.

M. TIBBENS ZUBLER,
MERVIN F. HOMAN,
HARRY F. HAGAN.

Excursions to Pan-American.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run special excursions to Buffalo on account of the Pan-American Exposition, from Philadelphia and adjoining territory, on August 27, September 5, 11, 17, and 26. Round-trip tickets, good going only on special train leaving Philadelphia at 8.44 A. M., Harrisburg 11 50 A. M., Sunbury 1.03 P. M., Williamsport 2 30 P. M., Lock Haven 3.06 P. M., and on local trains connecting therewith, and good to return on regular trains within seven days, including day of excursion, will be sold at rate of $9 80 from Trenton, $9.00 from Reading, $9.00 from Philadelphia, $9.00 from Lancaster, $8.40 from Harrisburg, $7.25 from Altoona (via Tyrone), $10.00 from Winchester, and proportionate rates from other points. These tickets will not be good in Pullman parlor or sleeping cars in either direction. Stop of thirty minutes will be made at Williamsport for luncheon. For specific time and rates, consult local ticket agents.

o.s.26

The Reporter, one dollar per year.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, administrator of Franklin Wright and Mary Wright, will offer for sale on the premises, in Potter township, 1½ miles east of Colyer, Monday, September 30, 1901, at one o'clock p. m., the following tracts of land:

NOS. 1, 2 and 3 real estate of Franklin Wright, deceased, containing 2 acres and 18 perches; 1 acre and 80 perches; 2 acres and 76 perches, respectively, thereon erected a good dwelling house, new stable and outbuildings. There is choice fruit on the premises, also good water. A good location for a fruit farm. These tracts are bounded on the north by public road, east by John Moyer and Wm. Colyer, south by Samuel Slack and Henry Moyer, west by Mrs. Farringer.

Tract No. 4.—Containing 14 acres and 70 perches is bounded on the north and east by S. G. Slack, south by D. Fleisher's heirs, west by John Moyer.

Tract No. 6.—Real estate of Mary Wright, containing 108 perches, clear land, with choice fruit; bounded on the north, east and south by land of Franklin Wright, deceased, west by Mrs. Farringer.

TERMS.—10 per cent. of purchase money on day of sale; one-half of balance on confirmation of sale; balance in one year with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

J. S. HOUSMAN, Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Susan McCulley, late of Centre Hall Boro., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. B MINGLE,
o.o17 Executor, Centre Hall, Pa.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FOUR ACRES OF first-class land—without buildings—would make a desirable piece of pasture land; has a never failing stream of water running through it. It would, with buildings, make a convenient home as it is located in a public place, not far from postoffice, church and store. For further particulars inquire of

FERGUS POTTER,
s-t25-6t Linden Hall, Pa.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE THOMAS Stiver farm is offered at private sale. Apply to W. B. MINGLE, Centre Hall, Pa.
july25-8t

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offers his valuable farm at private sale. The farm is located on the Boalsburg and Tusseyville road, one and one-half miles west of Tusseyville, in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., containing 199 acres and 81 perches, in a fine state of cultivation. A well of good water at the house, also running water at the house and barn. Good two and one-half story dwelling house, good bank barn and all the necessary outbuildings. Fine fruit of every description on the premises. 170 acres under cultivation, the balance in fine timber.

aug29 JACOB DETWILER.

GRAIN MARKET.

Old Wheat, 70c; New	65
Rye	45
Corn	60
Old Oats	35
Barley	40

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	14
Lard	9
Potatoes, new	70
Side Meat	08
Shoulder	9
Ham	12

SPRING MILLS—O. T. CORMAN.

(In exchange for goods. Cash also paid.)

Eggs	15	Side	—
Butter	18	Tallow	4
Lard	9	Huckleberries	5½
Chickens, 7 ; old	6	Apples	—
Ducks	5	Dried Apples	—
Raspberries	—	Potatoes	60
Ham	12	Onion sets	—
Shoulder	10	Large Onions	—

1901

started in with the largest and grandest display of

FURNITURE

that was ever brought to town.
Also a large stock of
Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Curtain Poles,
Rollers, &c., &c.,
and it is going out by wagon and by railroad. It is impossible to enumerate what we have in stock. It will show for itself. This is why it goes so fast. The price is down at the foot of it all. Before buying elsewhere give me a call.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,
CENTRE HALL.

W. A. HENNEY,
BLACKSMITH.
Come around to see me.

GRANT HOOVER
Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.
The Best is the Cheapest.....
No mutuals; no assessments.
...Money to Loan on First Mortgage
Office in Crider's Stone Building,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Telephone connection.

BANKS.

Penn's Valley Banking Company,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Receives Deposits,
Discounts Notes.
W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. aug1y

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S TAYLOR.
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug26

J. H. ORVIS. C. M. BOWER. E. J. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 26jul00

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

S. D. GETTIG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Collections and all legal business attended to promptly Consultations German and English. Office, 1 Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Codsultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov198

J. F. GARTHOFF,
Justice of the Peace, Practical Surveyor, and Conveyancer, COBURN, PA.

H. E. SHRECKENGOST,
Farmers Mills, Pa.
AUCTIONEER AND CARPENTER.
I am open for engagements in either of these occupations. My experience in both should be a sufficient guarantee for satisfaction and good work. Terms are moderate. Give me a trial.
mar 21-1 yr

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

WANTED, AGENTS.
To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
j44 35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for all kinds of sores. Nothing fails to yield. Sent by mail The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa. 25 cents

FOR SALE.—Two writing desks for sale. In good condition, and suitable for a business office. Apply at the REPORTER office. sep5 3t

ROOFING SLATE.

ED. F FOREMAN, Centre Hall, Penn'a.

HANDLES all grades of roofing slates. Estimates made per square. Work done by experienced mechanics. Slate is as cheap as shingles and far superior. 13decly.

CENTRE HALL
CARRIAGE WORKS.
We have been planning for some time, not to give you
Cheap work,
But to give you
Good work cheap.
At the prices we are now doing all kinds of Woodwork, Painting and Trimming, using only the very best stock and workmanship is a proof that good work can and is done very cheap.
We have left one new hand-made ELLIPTIC SPRING BUGGY, that we are now offering at a bargain.
This is a first-class buggy and a real dandy in appearance.
It has 1000 mile axles, open head oil tempered springs, 18-spoke Sarven wheels—all white hickory, rims riveted at all spokes, pannel back seat, trimmed with broadcloth, springing cushions and back, top 30 oz rubber drill—everything necessary to make it a first-class buggy. Come and see it and you will be surprised to find what a bargain there is in this for you.
J. T. LEE,
Centre Hall, - Penn'a.

Spring Mills, Pa.
P. V. S. STORE.
You are cordially invited to call and examine my
Fall Line of
MEN'S,
LADIES',
MISSES' and
CHILDREN'S
SHOES
in the best makes.
My Rubber line is complete in the very best of goods, and at the right prices.
C. A. KRAPE.

HOTELS.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
J. W. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Centre for fishing and hunting. may697

HOTEL HAAG,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Fine Stabling. Heated Throughout.
Rates $1.00 per day.
East Bishop Street.
F. A. NEWCOMER, Proprietor

SPRING MILLS HOTEL.
Edwin Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
First-class accommodations at all times for man or beast.
Free bus to and from all trains.
Excellent livery attached.

OLD FORT HOTEL,
S. P. SHAFFER, Proprietor.
Rates $1.00 per Day. Newly Furnished
Best Liquors. Fine Stabling.

G. L. OWENS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TYRONE, PA.
Our Specialty: Collections and Reports. References on request. Nearby towns represented:—Bellwood, Altoona, Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon. 27sep 60

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 26, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.38 a. m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.10 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 12.10 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 36 Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York 9.20 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.28 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.53 a. m., (10.38 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.23 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

6.45 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9 Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	5 05
1 45	6 30	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 58	6 38	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 45	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 29	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m., 7.25 a. m., 9.45 a. m., 1.15 5.30 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.30 a. m., 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, (General Manager.) J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m	p. m	a. m.
†7 10	†2 40	†6 30	..BELLEFONTE..	†9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 57	6 42	.....Nigh.....	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	.....Zion.....	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	..Hecla Park..	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	3 05	6 55	.....Dunkles....	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	..HUBLERSB'G..	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 43	3 13	7 03	...Snydertown...	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	.....Nittany.....	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	.....Huston.....	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	.....LAMAR.....	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	...Clintondale...	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	..Krider's S'n g..	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	...Mackeyville...	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	..Cedar Springs..	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	.....Salona.....	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	.MILL HALL..	†7 52	†4 00	†8 30
11 45	8 15		.....Jersey Shore.....	3 25		7 55
12 20	8 45	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	†2 50		†7 21
†12 34	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 30		*6 55
8 29	7 02		.....PHILA.....	†8 36		*11 36
			.....Atlantic City.....			
			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamaqua.)			
*10 40	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)	†4 30		†9 00
p. m	a m	Arr.	Lve.	a. m		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 20 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.35 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼	8¼	2¼	STATIONS.	1¼	7¼	11¼	WESTWARD
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	A M	AM	PM	
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 20	4 21	
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 27	4 26	
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30	
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33	
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38	
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 55	10 56	4 42	
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brisly.....	7 00	11 02	4 47	
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52	
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54	
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03	
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 03	
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08	
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 13	

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.
September 26, 1901.

Millheim.

Frank Geary, Centre Hall's barber, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. GeorgeHoman were at the 'Pan' last week.

Schlegel, the drover, was in town Friday and Saturday.

Kessler's and Neiman's clothing stores were closed on Monday, it being the advent of the Great White Feast.

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Reish, of Potters Mills, Spent Sunday with Mr. Reish's mother, at the National.

Quite a number from town attended the Centre Hall Fair Thursday.

Mr. Daniel Gutelius, who had been staying with J. K. Bitner, near Penn Hall, during the summer months, has returned to his home to attend school.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Condo, were called to Lamar on Sunday, on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Condo's sister.

Miss Clara Condo, one of Penn Hall's promising young ladies, is staying with her sister, Mrs. H. N. Meyer, and is taking advantage of the High School opportunities at this place.

Keister, the peach grower of Aaronsburg was in town Monday evening, selling the delicious fruit at fifty cents per crate.

Ed. Brown, son of blacksmith Henry Brown, is back from Altoona, where he had employment.

The few cold nights have brought to daylight quite a number of coal stoves, and the drayman, Harry Leitzell, has been kept busy furnishing fuel.

Calvin Keen, who is employed on the Homan and Shaeffer lumber job in Bedford county, is visiting his family.

In the absence of the Evangelical pastor, Rev. Buck, who is taking a vacation, Rev. A. E. Gobble, president of the New Berlin College, very ably filled the pulpit on Sunday evening, preaching an excellent sermon to a large congregation.

Lemont.

Tinner John W. Getz and merchant Stover have purchased from Messrs. Hagan and Walker the right to manufacture acetylene gas generators and burners. Mr. Getz is quite a genius. An ordinary Rochester lamp was fitted up by him with a generator and double burner, thus constructing a portable table lamp, which produces a bright, dazzling light.

John I. Thompson, of this place, lights up his whole house with a large Martindale acetylene gas plant which gives a light claimed to be superior to either coal gas or electricity. Twenty pounds of calcium carbide will run six burners four hours a day for one month. Carbide costs from three to four dollars per hundred pounds, at which price it must surely be a cheaper light than coal gas or electricity.

The public schools of College township will hold a picnic in the woods near Center Furnace, next Saturday, to which all are invited.

David Wilson, of Howard, and his brother Thomas, of Centre Hall, spent a couple days here this week. The creamery company is putting a new boiler in the separator plant at this place.

Woods Bathgate, working in Altoona, is home on a visit.

Fred Harmen, of Brisbin, Clearfield county, was home over Sunday; he was accompanied by his lady friend from Pleasant Gap.

Farmers Mills.

Farmers are about through seeding and are busily engaged cutting corn which is a good crop.

Calvin Garbrick, with his well mated team of sorrels, made a flying business trip to Nittany Valley Saturday.

George F. Meyer, of Coburn, is at present visiting with his son-in-law, J. H. Rishel. Mr. Meyer is always a welcome visitor.

George Rishel, Mr. Romig and families, of Mifflinburg, are at present taking their annual encampment on the greens of Penns creek, near the Swamp church, and are having a very enjoyable time.

Quite a number of young folks spent Sunday afternoon in Weaver Bro's peach orchard viewing the fine peaches.

W. R. Homan, who is employed at Lewistown, spent a short vacation with his family over picnic, returning to his employment Monday.

Most people about here spent a few days at the Granger picnic last week and report a good time.

A young superintendent of a peach orchard drove through town the other Sunday eve with a nice, plump "peach," but would not stop long enough to give any prices.

Merchant J. H. Rishel is receiving new goods daily and anxiously solicits your patronage.

Owing to the burial of President McKinley, the school were closed on Thursday which gave all an opportunity to attend Memorial services at the picnic.

See Grant Hoover before you insure.

Spring Mills.

Miss Ida, daughter of I. J. Grenoble of Gettysburg, formerly a very prominent merchant at this place, is here visiting relatives and friends, the guest of Dr. P. W. Leitzell.

G. H. Long will have public sale of all his store fixtures and effects Saturday next. Mr. Long is now in business in Steubenville, Ohio.

C. A. Krape, of the shoe emporium, has now in stock a splendid line of dress shoes for fall and winter wear. The Paris shoe for ladies is a beauty, and is just as comfortable to the feet as the Waukenphast and more stylish.

The exodus from here on Thursday last to attend the Grange picnic was remarkably large; hardly enough remained here for police duty.

Potatoes in this section of the valley are in a bad condition; out of every bushel raised about one-half are decayed. The corn crop will be immense.

H. C. Robison, hardware and grocery merchant, has just received his first invoice in the dry goods line, such as shirts, hosiery and underwear. He will now keep a general stock.

M. N. Miller and family, of Potters Mills, were here Sunday last, visiting Mr. Miller's mother, Mrs. Charles Miller, who still continues in a precarious condition.

Dr. P. W. Leitzell left on Monday for Philadelphia. During his absence Dr. Alexander, of Potters Mills, will have charge of his patients.

Colyer.

Farmers are busy cutting off corn.

Wm. Walters, of Altoona, spent several days with his cousin, J. H. Moyer.

Many people of this vicinity attended the Grange picnic last week.

Miss Carrie Bottorf was the guest of her friend, Miss Carrie Frazier, at Linden Hall Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Hambly, of Philadelphia, is visiting her father, John Glasgow.

Mrs. Lillian Hannah, of Spring Mills, was the guest of Peter Boal, of P. C. City Sunday.

Wm. Stump returned home after assisting his uncle, D. C. Keller at the boarding house at Grange picnic.

Wm. Moyer purchased a very large engine from Thomas Weber one day last week.

Mrs. Alfred Reiber and Mrs. Wm. Reiber and two daughters, Clara and Blanche, spent several days last week at the home of Edward Bubb, at Pine Grove Mills.

George Nevel was very unfortunate one day last week by being caught in the jointer at Huyett's saw mill and having his foot badly lacerated.

Mrs. Ollie Roush, of Milroy, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Bettleyon, several days last week.

J S. Housman and daughter, Miss Blanche, were to Penn Hall to visit his aged mother and also his brother Charles, who had a very bad accident one day last week.

J. H. Moyer lost a valuable cow by some disease this week.

Miss Maude Wolfe spent Monday with her friend, Miss Carrie Bottorf.

Rock Springs.

The venerable John J. Goheen has recovered from an attack of dysentery.

John H. Nideigh is carrying his left arm in a sling, on account of a kick from a horse.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel I. Johnson took in the sights at the Pan-American last week.

Miss Ella Musser, one of Bellefonte's charming young ladies, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Elmer E. Ross and sister, of Lemont, Sundayed with Merchant D. H. Weaver, at Pine Grove Mills.

Alex. Tanyer, of Pittsburg, passed through here en route for his home in Pine Grove Mills, on sick leave.

James B. Heberling, of Pine Grove Mills, is in the Lumber city this week stocking his large furniture store for the fall trade.

Henry, Frank and George Homan with their wives are at the Pan-American this week.

Little John, son of John Parks, had his arm broken last Sunday morning, by falling from a chair.

Wm. H. Sausserman, who has been in the Altoona hospital for several weeks, is visiting friends here on crutches. His leg was broken by a fall on the railroad.

John B. Campbell and wife, of Tyrone, spent last week in this valley. Mr. Campbell is bookkeeper for A. G. Morris, at Tyrone.

Jacob Felty, of Altoona, greeted old cronies in this section and attended the Grange picnic.

Rev. D. E. Hepler gave notice to his flock last Sunday that he would preach a sermon on Sunday evening, October 6, on the Relation of Parents to Public Schools.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Great Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall, J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

A MIGHTY SALE.

Save This and Wait Until Wednesday, Sept 25 at 9 A. M.

Of Samuel Lewin, Temple Court Bellefonte, Pa., Has Been Placed in the Hands of the New York Salvage Co. to be Sold in Ten Days.

Samuel Lewin's, Bellefonte's Greatest Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher, entire stock will be placed on sale and sold at retail at 27c on the dollar, beginning Wednesday, September 25th, at 9 a. m., and positively closes in 10 days. The entire stock must be sold and the stock has been placed in the hands of the New York Salvage Company, the largest institution of its kind in the world. As this sale will only last 10 days, everything will go rapidly. This is the first of this kind and magnitude that has ever occurred in this city, and it may never occur again. The opening will be made a gala day. Bring the children. There will be music all day, and in order to prove to you what tremendous sacrifices must be made, we mention a few of the extraordinary bargains that will be offered. And bear in mind there are 1,000 different articles we cannot mention here. We advise you to save this and bring it with you, so that there is no mistake that you get exactly the goods mentioned in this document. Remember, no postponement, this great New York Salvage Company's sale will close in TEN DAYS. Just think of the following propositions, and remember that all goods priced in this document can be brought back at any time during the sale.

A Fine Suit of Men's Clothes, all to match, for $2.98

This suit is positively worth $12 50 or your money refunded at any time during the sale.

Men's fine suits in cheviots and Scotch plaids, $4 98. Worth 15 or your money refunded at any time dur the sale if you are not satisfied.

Men's splendid suits in velour finished cassimeres, all sizes, $5.85. This is positively worth $18 or your money back.

Silk and satin lined dress suits, in plain checks and stripes, $7 48. This suit is positively worth $22.

Men's extra fine dress suits in all the latest styles and shades, heavy silk and satin lined, equal to finest $40 tailormade to order suit for $12 48. Don't fail to ask to see this suit.

Men's fine dress pants, 98c. Worth $2.50 or your money refunded.

Men's fine trousers for Sunday wear in worsteds and fancy stripes at $2 39. Positively worth $5, $6 and $7 or money refunded.

About 250 overcoats, some satin lined and others silk, $9 89. Positively worth $22 to $35 or money returned at any time during sale.

Men's finest summer and winter underwear at less than cost of production.

Boys' suits and overcoats, worth $4 50, 98c.

1,000 pairs of boys' knee pants, worth $1, 9c.

Men's best quality, reinforced unlaundered shirts, worth $1, 29c.

Good heavy work shirts, worth $1, 19c.

Fine dress shirts, worth $1, 38c.

Men's hats, genuine Stetson shapes, worth $3 and $5, 98c.

A few hundred boys' hats and caps, worth $1, 19c.

Men's fine silk embroidered suspenders, worth 75c., 6c.

Good heavy socks, worth 35c., 3c.

Over 5,000 neckties in all shades, worth from 50c. to $1, 19c.

Men's handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 3c.

Odd coats, odd vests and mackintoshes at your own price.

One thousand pairs of overalls, union made, worth $1, 29c.

Three thousand other articles too numerous to mention, among them many for the ladies.

1,000 dozen men s shirts, sold the world over from $2 to $3, sale price 86c.

Men's fine high grade winter underwear at one-third former price.

1,000 dozen men's summer shirts and drawers from 18c. up among them many silk garments.

500 dozen umbrellas, among them many silk, worth from $2 to $7.50, sale price 59c to $1.79.

These are all up-to-date, 1901 goods You know the date, you know the day. Sale positively begins Wednesday, September 25, and positively continues for ten days only, at Samuel Lewin's, Temple Court, Bellefonte, Pa. Do not confound this sale with so-called closing out sales, etc. This is a legitimate sale. Bellefonte's largest clothier is forced to make this sale and everything will be sold. Positively no goods sold and no one allowed in the building until Wednesday, September 25, at 9 a. m. Be sure you are right. Look for the large sign, New York Salvage Company.

NEW YORK SALVAGE CO.,
(FOR SAMUEL LEWIN.)

We hereby agree to refund the money on all goods priced above, if not satisfactory to the purchaser—George W. McGill and Gustave Kaufman, Mgrs.

N. B.—Railroad fare paid to purchasers of $25 or over.

A SENSIBLE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

So Promises the Sunday North American, the First Number of Which Appears Next Sunday.

The North American announces that on September 29th it will begin the publication of a Sunday edition conditions demand of each metropolitan paper an issue every day in the year and The North American is sensibly obeying that demand. Rumors of this innovation have already been heard and interest and speculation as to what it will be like is keen. The North American, when it does anything, does it better than any one else and in the matter of a Sunday paper the same rule is expected to apply.

For one thing, The North American promises that its Sunday Edition will be "different." The standard of text and illustration will be as high as that of any monthly magazine. It will not be "cheap" in any sense. It will not magnify the trivial, neither will it make heroic out of the silly and the commonplace. The North American's motto is, "A sensible Sunday newspaper," and if it is such it certainly will be different and welcome.

It will strive, of course, to be interesting and and entertaining. That goes without saying. The special writers and artists are of the first rank and the magnificent mechanical equipment of The North American insures perfect printing.

As to the details of the paper itself, this much is known. There will be four colored supplements in addition to the news sections and sheet music. There will be a supplement of eight pages in colors, devoted exclusively to woman's interests, a comic section of four pages in color, magazine section of twelve pages in colors and a sixteen-page supplement in colors explaining the involved and varied processes of making a newspaper. The sheet music will be like that on sale in music stores in every particular. The first Sunday North American will probably consist of seventy-six pages, of which thirty-two will be used for news.

A HOME IN THE SOUTH.

Escape the rigors of another Northern Winter and enjoy the delights of the Southland.

Nowhere can be found a more delightful climate than in our own Southland. Its winters are mild and balmy and in most cases Summer does not bring with it such extremes of heat as are found elsewhere. In fact, the South is a land where extremes of climate are avoided, and consequently, is a healthful and altogether desirable location.

The tide of emigration has turned Southward, for it is now alone in climatic advantages that this favored land excels, but its resources, the fertility of its soil and its mineral wealth and abundant water power commend it to the thoughtful consideration of any one who seeks a home where Northern thrift and enterprise may carve out success.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway, in order to stimulate investigation and to assist in opening up the fine territory traversed by its lines, announces that it will sell to prospectors and settlers, tickets one way or round trip, at greatly reduced rates, information as to which may be obtained of any agent or representative of the Company.

J. C. HORTON, Eastern Pass. Agent, 1183 Broadway New York City.
W. H DOLL, Gen'l Agt. Pass. Dept., 1434 New York Ave., Wash. D. C.
C. L. LONGSDORF, N. E. Pass. Agt., 306 Washington St., Boston Mass.
H. R DUVAL, Pass. Agent, Continental Trust Bldg., Balto. Md
R. E. L. BUNCH, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Portsmouth Va.

Cuts and Bruises Quickly Healed.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by J. W. Keller, Linden Hall, J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

For bargains in

Summer Goods . . . .

Call on

. . H. F. ROSSNAN, . .
Spring Mills, Pa.

CIDER Making Time

IS HERE AGAIN.

I have a New Cider Mill which will be in operation

Wednesday of . . . Each Week at . . . Colyer, Pa.

You will find the work entirely satisfactory.

The price per gallon is very low.

You can not afford to waste a single apple this year.

J. H. MEYER,
28tn COLYER, PA.

Men's Shirts.

Just received a fine line of Men's and Boys' Shirts, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1.50. Call and examine them.

Radcliffe Shoes.

We handle the Radcliffe Shoe for Ladies. best in the market for $2.50

Men's Heavy Shoes.

We also have a splendid line of Men's Heavy Shoes for fall wear.

Men's Pants.

An elegant line of Men's Pants for fall and winter wear.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

The Red Cross Leads . . . .

Do you really want a bargain in stoves? If you do call and see my stock and get my prices. You will find the prices low—extremely low.

Among others I handle the RED CROSS Double Heater.

RED CROSS OAK, Single or Double Heater, with or without Magazine.

SUNSHINE OAK PARLOR STOVE, Single or Double Heater, with Magazine.

IMPERIAL RED CROSS RANGE.

RED CROSS MONARCH RANGE.

You will find all wares usually found in a tinner's establishment at my place of business. All work neatly and promptly performed.

Spouting and roofing are given special attention.

J. A. REESMAN, Centre Hall, Pa.

A. P. LUSE & SON
CENTRE HALL, PA.

FLOORING, SIDING, CEILING, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOLDINGS, LATH, SHINGLES.

We also keep on hand

MILL . . HALL . . BRICK and CEDAR SHINGLES.

We have just received a car load of 140,000 of these shingles.

A. P. LUSE & SON.

You will find the best brands of

FLOUR

are kept by

JOHN S. AUMAN,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Pillsbury Flour and John S. Auman Brand are the best on the market.

BRAN, SHORTS, CHOP & MIDDLINGS always on hand.

Custom chopping done at all times.

I also keep Salt on hand at all times in grain bags or in burlap sacks. Also Baum's Poultry, Horse & Stock Food

A new flour of entire wheat and superior to Graham flour now in stock.

☞ Highest prices paid for all kinds of grain.

The Cure that Cures
Coughs, Colds, Grippe,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is

OTTO'S CURE
The GERMAN REMEDY
Cures throat and lung diseases.
Sold by all druggists. 25&50cts

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

R. D. FOREMAN. WM. F. FLORAY

FOREMAN & FLORAY
(Successors to Geo. W. Ocker.)
—DEALERS IN—
Grain, Coal, Flour, Mill Feed, Salt, Fertilizers, Farming Implements, &c.

We pay the highest cash prices the market will afford for all kinds of grain, and at the same time will offer you goods as mentioned above at the lowest possible prices consistent with the quality of goods.

We make a specialty of

FLOUR

and carry in stock the best brands to be obtained anywhere, including both winter and spring wheat varieties.

In the line of farm implements we offer only the best, including Champion Binders and Mowers, Superior Grain Drills and Bucher & Gibbs

Imperial Plows - - -

Spring Tooth Harrows and One-horse Cultivators. The Champion Binders and Mowers, as well as the Superior Drills, have an established reputation for durability, lightness of draft, ease of operation, and perfection of work. Bucher & Gibbs' Plows have been popular since 1830, as the best general purpose plow made. Shares for these plows always on hand. These shares come direct from the factory and are far superior to the home-made ones, both in fit and quality of material.

We most respectfully solicit at least a share of your patronage.

A WONDERFUL DRESS.

A wonderful dress was seen on a tall and stately beauty at a recent dinner party. It was of black taffeta, entirely plain, and of Princesse shape. The skirt being exceedingly long, had three small shaped flounces, while the corsage was slightly draped with jeweled lace and held to the shoulders with three small straps of pearls, while chains and chains of alternate diamonds and pearls were worn round the neck.

BOLERO OF ROSECLOTH.

There has sprung into being a little bolero built of fine cloth in some faint color of rose, green or powder-blue, a coatee destined to complete a corselete jupe of white pique or white linen, the whole forming a gown of particular "cachet" for the "plage" and casino. It is not difficult to picture the typical Frenchwoman's rendering of this slightly incongruous alliance, though the simple washing skirt and ornamental bolero is at once effective and in tune.

BLACK VELVEL ROSETTES.

Black velvet rosettes are frequently to be seen, and always with good effect, on gowns where the velvet is used as trimming, and often when it is not used. One gown which is trimmed thus has a short pointed bolero worn over a bloused bodice of lace, the two fronts well separated and strapped across with half-inch-wide bands of velvet finished with fancy buttons. The choux of the narrow velvet come in, one at the neck, worn on the left side of the stock, and the other worn on the right side of the bolero about in the centre, with loop ends some three inches long falling below the edge of the bolero.

NEW WAY OF WEARING THE LONG CHAIN.

A new way of wearing the long chain formerly used as watch chains is to twist them around the throat as many times as their length will permit, then fasten the two ends together with a large handsome clasp of baroque pear, turquoise or any stone that matches the costume or suits the fancy. If it ends with a pendant so much the better. One ingenious woman had a pair of old fashioned earrings, large and valuable, fastened to the pin of the set in such a way that the whole made a rather stunning pendant, odd but effective.

STEWART'S BEST CAPITAL WAS HIS WIFE.

Alexander T. Stewart, the prince of American merchants of his time, owed much to his wife. Men in New York City who know much about their early start, of their first efforts to climb the long ladder to fortune and prosperity, know that it was Mrs. Stewart'staste in color, prudence in investment and forecasting of the coming fashions that gave to the great firm its prestige, and aided it in its ongoing toward a plane of universal recognition as the leading house on the continent.

Many visitors, familiar with the interior of Stewart's great establishment, can recall the slight lady-like figure of the wife of the head of the firm, often seen there, going about, unpretentious, from department to department, from counter to counter, from clerk to clerk, inquiring here, listening there, attentive everywhere. When success had perched upon his banner of thrift and enterprise, the great merchant was prompt to admit that much of his exceptional good fortune was due to the woman who wave him, not her hand alone, but, with it, her head, well stored with mother wit and much good sense.—*Success.*

HOME FOR POVERTY-STRICKEN SPINSTERS.

If the wishes of the late Mrs. Fannie Carmody, of Evansville, are carried out by her husband at his death he will leave his property for the endowment of a home for old maids and widows. During her life Mrs. Carmody was a successful business woman. She was at the head of a large dressmaking establishment for years and made a great deal of money in business. This was judiciously invested, and at the time of her death it amounted to a fortune. Her husband has been successful in business and made considerable money.

The couple have no children and no relations, consequently the wife left her property to her husband with the suggestion that he use it to found a home.

The idea of having such a home founded was the result of Mrs. Carmody coming in contact with her business career and seeing the sufferings and privations they were subjected to because of a lack of means or way to provide for life.

Since her death Mrs. Carmody has received numerous letters on the subject, and a few widows of means have asked for details, saying they have no heirs and are desirous of adding what they leave to the Carmody home.—*Chicago Tribune.*

STRANGE PROFESSIONS FOR WOMEN.

Women breadwinners have chosen strange careers for themselves in various parts of the earth. If not to adopt like professions, to act upon the principle which guided them to choose the one thing they could do that was near at hand.

For example, in Georgia a woman not only personally delivers mail over a forty-mile route, riding over the scantily settled region of Montgomery County thrice weekly during the entire year, but manages a large farm as well, doing much of the manual labor, such as plowing, harrowing, sowing and harvesting, and supports by her energy and courage a family of four, relates the *Utica Observer.*

Not twenty miles from Savannah there resides a widow who has for the last two years made more than a comfortable income as a government contractor, bidding for the removal of wrecks, anchoring of buoys, building of jetties and dredging.

Few persons riding over the New London Northern Railway are aware that the company employs the only woman train dispatcher in the world. Her responsibility is great, her hours from 7 in the morning until 9 in the evening, her duties a continual nervous and mental strain. Recently the directors of the road complimented her upon her efficient service, and it is a pleasure to add she receives the same compensation paid the men occupying similar positions.

A Virginia girl has male a widespread reputation as well as a good bank account as a trainer of saddle horses.

ON A WOMAN'S POULTRY FARM.

One of the successful woman poultry farmers of the West is Mrs. Alma Cole Pickering, of Wisconsin. She established the poultry yards herself, and is the active manager of the place, suggesting and overseeing all improvements. The single comb white Leghorn, of which she has several varieties, is Mrs. Pickering's specialty. She made her start with a few common hens, but when these proved a success she began to take up thoroughbreds.

Like all poultry raisers, Mrs. Pickering has had many difficulties with which to contend. Some of her chickens were killed by a fierce hailstorm during the first year of her venture, and others later were devoured by rats. At another time over one hundred of the half-grown chickens were poisoned by eating a rank growth of toadstools that sprang up after the heavy and frequent warm summer rains. The chicks had never before been known to eat the toadstools, and Mrs. Pickering has since had to be careful to see that all toadstools are kept out of the chickens' feeding grounds.

She makes her greatest profit by selling eggs for hatching and mated birds for breeding purposes, and she has found a large demand for fancy stock, orders coming in even from so great a distance as British Columbia, Southern California and Massachusetts.

The house used to shelter the growing chickens faces the west, with a row of windows along the side. Outside are large scratching pens, where the chickens have free range in summer, when the pens are kept green with growing rye. One end of the long shed is partitioned off for young cockerels, the remainder, which is large and airy, being reserved for the hens. The floor is kept thickly littered with straw, and the birds get plenty of exercise scratching around for the grain that is purposely scattered through it. None of the flock are allowed out of doors in winter except in the finest weather. No attempt is made to keep the pens warm, although draughts are carefully avoided.

Mrs. Pickering never uses the prepared foods that are guaranteed to make hens lay. She believes most of them to be a positive injury to birds that are laying eggs for breeding purposes, and of doubtful value in forcing eggs production for the grocery market. She feeds the poultry according to the usual rules laid down in the first class poultry journals—with screenings, buckwheat, a little corn and sometimes a little hot meal mash of corn or oats or other ground food furnish two meals a day. A head of cabbage hung so they will have to jump at it a little is a good food and an excellent form of exercise. Table and meat scraps and bones are also given the fowls. She likes the single comb white Leghorn variety because of the beautiful purity of its plumage, its laying qualities and its hardihood.—*New York Tribune.*

FASHION NOTES.

A color scheme in jewels is just now one of the dress fads, i. e., all one's ornaments of one hue or in one stone on any one occasion.

Long-haired felts of a soft and silky kind are to be one of the foremost novelties, and no doubt will prove very fashionable

The vogue of earring and and bracelet is unquestioned, though not unlimited, their use being a matter of individual taste, especially as to the former.

Pearls from single strand necklets to many rowed wide bands, pearls genuine and pearls in excellent imitation, pearls perfect and pearls baroqume are the summer neck ornament par excellence.

A new way of wearing a lace veil has appeared. The veil is pleated and hung straight from the hat brim, which, of course, must not be too large. The effect is generally pretty and becoming.

Modistes hope to introduce old-fashioned brocades, or at least such effects in silk, this winter. Taffeta, chiffon and louisine are now favored silks, the new taffeta chiffon combining the qualities of both these fabrics.

The new coat of thick lace, which is one of the season's whims, is collarless, and demands that the blouse, which it entirely covers, except for an inch or so at the waist, shall be collarless also.

Although the Gainsborough seems the feature of the fall millinery world it will be by no means used to the exclusion of all others. The marquise shape, the three-cornered, the flat and numerous other shapes will still be to the fore.

Feathers as garnitures are almost a craze this autumn. Ostrich plumes for tre Gainsborough, nageois, pompoms, heavy breasts and wings, quills, whole birds, cocque plumes, etc., are to be almost indispensable to the correct chapeaux with the advent of cooler weather.

Among Parisian novelties of the moment must be mentioned the new parasol frame with several covers, including one at least of lace, to be worn over a silk lining. The covers are so made that they can be taken off and put on at will, and the parasol may thus be varied to suit the toilet.

LATE CROP OF STRING BEANS.

On rich and warm soil, if frost does not appear too soon, a late crop of string beans may be grown for pickling, as they can be picked at any stage of growth. The seeds should be planted without delay, however, and some early variety used. Pack them in brine and use them as wanted for pickling or for the table in winter.

CORN OIL.

The corn grain has, in addition to its starch element, a tiny germ in which lies its life principle. This germ was formerly separated and thrown aside as waste. Lately it has been found that this germ is rich in oil which can be utilized. The germ is now separated from the starch and crushed. The oil gathered from it finds a ready market, and within the last few years millions of dollars' worth of this oil has been exported to Europe. After the oil is taken from the germ the gluten left in the cake is used for varnish and the residue is used for cattle food.

ENRICHING THE SOIL.

An acre of soil nine inches deep, if of ordinary fertility, is estimated to weigh about 3,000,000 pounds, and contains about 2000 pounds of nitrogen, 3000 pounds phosphoric acid and 6000 pounds potash, but these elements are not in a condition in the soil to provide the necessary plant food except by a slow process. The roots of plants are capable of reducing them, hence every crop that is grown and plowed under represents so much of the inert substances that have been changed by the plants and made available. Such crops do not add mineral matter to the soil, but bring it within reach of the farmer. In the course of time, if the crops are removed from the soil, the land will become poor and sterile.

GETTING GOOD PRICES FOR WHEAT.

Farmers who hold back their wheat for higher prices sometimes lose more than they gain, even if prices should advance a little, as the longer wheat is held the more it will shrink in weight. Higher prices are uncertain, but the shrinkage in weight seldom fails. Now wheat often brings better prices than the average for the several months following; there is also a saving of storage room, the farmer gets immediate use of the money and there is also less risk of loss by fire, weevil and other causes. It may be proper for farmers to hold on at times, but there is always as much risk in losing as there are opportunities for gaining by so doing.

DESTROYING ENGLISH SPARROWS.

A paper published in New South Wales, Australia, tells how farmers destroy English sparrows out there. They make a double coop and put one or more fowl or chickens in one compartment, leaving the other empty. When feeding they scatter a little wheat in the empty compartment, which is soon found by the sparrows. After about a week they soak the wheat in vinegar and sugar. After the sparrows have become accustomed to this, they add a little strychnine to the vinegar and sugar and allow the wheat to soak about twelve hours, then dry it and scatter it in the empty coop. One or two grains is enough to finish any sparrow, and if it is given every day at the same place in the same way, and dead birds removed if any die in the coop, hundreds of them may be destroyed, but if the dead are left it may frighten away the others. We think the same plan might also destroy many rats if they were allowed to get into the coop. Very few if any of our useful birds will go there, as they do not feed with the poultry.

BEST CROPS FOR THE DAIRY.

In dairying it is not always possible to say just what crops are best adapted for feeding, for the difference in soil and climate produce widely different results. Nevertheless, it is possible to bring the matter down to a pretty close analysis, so that even a beginner will not go astray. It is hardly wise to accept the crops that one finds growing on the farm as the best that the soil will produce. A little experiment with other crops may soon convince us that past farming has been all wrong. Our aim should be to find out which of some half a dozen crops produces the greatest profit to us. Then our attention can be devoted to the improvement and development of those crops, and we cannot fail to make advances in farming that will prove of benefit to us and to others who will listen to our experiences.

Now, in the matter of raising crops for dairy purposes it has been pretty conclusively proved that, acre for acre, cow peas give a greater amount of good milk and butter fat than any other crop that we can raise. It is not only the abundance of the crop produced to the acre, but the amount of nourishment which the crop furnishes. The cows like the cow peas, and they have their milk flow and quality improved. But there are soils and climates where it may not be wise to raise cow peas. Consequently it is necessary to consider some other crop for the dairy cows. Next to cow peas alfalfa probably gives the greatest yield of milk and butter fats. This crop has many advantages which are thoroughly appreciated, and where it thrives well it cannot be excelled for dairy purposes. In considering these two crops, however, for dairy purposes, it must be remembered that they both increase the dairy output much more when pastured green than when cut and fed. On the other hand, pastured grass never yields nearly as much to the acre. In fact, nearly all the crops yield two or three times as much when cut and fed than when pastured. But the cows enjoy the pasture better, and the grass enters more quickly into the economy of the cow's life, and increases quality and quantity of milk. Undoubtedly the ideal way of dairy practice is to part pasture and part cut and feed the grass. In this way we increase the milk and butter products, and at the same time get more from a given field. A good deal of the success of dairying depends upon the proper balancing of these two methods of feeding.

In respect to corn, rye, sorghum, oats and other grasses, it may be said that they all have their usefulness in dairy practice, and most of them can be raised with direct benefit; but they should be regarded more as incidental parts of the business. The main dependence should be placed upon the two or three crops which give the highest results off a given amount of land.—W. E. Edwards.

RENEWING MEADOWS INJURED BY DROUTH.

Just what to do with meadows which have been injured by drouth is a problem. Where the ground is suitable for growing corn, oats, beets, etc., undoubtedly the best plant is to plow and devote to some cultivated crop for two or three years. To supply pasture and hay for next year sow timothy this fall on fall grains and next year put on six to ten pounds of good red clover seed per acre, harrowing it in with a smoothing harrow. This will furnish pasture during the latter part of the season, providing the weather is at all favorable for a good catch of the grass and clover seed. Where pasture must be used this fall and early next spring there is possibly nothing better than winter rye. Sow this now as soon as the ground can be prepared and when four or five inches high turn on the live stock, taking care not to graze too closely. The rye starts early in the spring and will furnish pasturage usually ahead of clover or timothy meadows. By pasturing just enough to prevent heading an immense amount of green feed can be secured.

Hay cannot be secured the first year from seed sown on fall grains. The only way to get a hay crop the first season is to sow timothy or clover or both on a field especially prepared for this purpose. The seeding should be done in early spring, just as soon as the ground can be worked. It may be necessary to delay the seeding of clover until all danger of frost is past. See that the seed is covered to a depth of one to one and one-half inches. If the season is at all favorable, a fairly good crop can be cut the first year. Where clover is seeded alone sow ten to twelve pounds per acre. Where timothy is seeded alone, sow eight to ten pounds. Where they are mixed, sow six pounds of clover and six pounds of timothy. This may seem a little heavy, for some localities, but it is much better to put on a heavy seeding than to get only a part of a catch.—*American Agriculturist.*

HOLLYHOCK FOR HENS.

Somebody says hens are as fond of hollyhock leaves as cats are of catnip. In fact it is found that cats like the hollyhock and will eat it as the fowls do. An authority urges the planting of hollyhocks for chicken food, and gives directions for their cultivation. For a hedge row there are few if any flowers more attractive or more suitable; but when used to feed the poultry the flowers it seems must be sacrificed. We would suggest that they be planted in quantities sufficient both for ornament and for hen food.

"I have been using hollyhock for poultry green fodder," says this poultry man, "for twenty years. I learned the trick from a Hollander. I saw him feeding armfuls of the leaves to his hens. Ever since that I have sowed hollyhocks regularly. The trouble is very little. The plant is a biennial. That is to say, it requires two years to come to blossom. In the first year it merely develops the root and lots of leaves, of large size, on soft stems from one to three feet high. These leaves are tender and the hens relish them.

"I cut off the rank clumps of leaves a number of times during the first summer. By planting every year I keep one or another part of the patch covered with new plants. The second year, when the plants begin to send up the large flower stalks, I cut them off as often as they sprout up, not letting the canes grow at all. Cutting off the cane or flower stalk seems to throw the forces of the plant to the formation of leaves. For seed I let some of the thriftiest plants stand uncut each year."

Another feature of the plant and one that does not so commend it to the suburbanite, is the decided attraction that it is for cats. In a rear garden, dear to ourselves, the clump of hollyhocks is a center of rivalry and feast for the numberless cats of the neighbors.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

POULTRY NOTES.

Have you been feeding your fowls milk? They will relish it and give you an egg or two.

The soil in the yards should be spaded over at least once a month to keep out germs of disease.

The older broods should not be neglected simply because some young ones require attention.

Don't be too strict on the hens and require them to lay every day. That is an impossibility.

Sow a patch of rye for your fowls next spring. It will make early pasture for them just at the time when there is no grass.

All meats for fowls, if raw, should be fresh. Tainted meats produce bad flavored eggs and are apt to have disease germs in them.

Don't let the young ducks starve because they seem to eat their heads off. They will grow fast and make up for the large amount of food they consume

If you have no trees in your poultry

THE VALUE OF IRRIGATION.

THE SUBJECT TREATED BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Professor Elwood Mead's Testimony—Its Great Aid to Agriculture Fully Set Forth—The Area Requiring Assistance—Enormous Values to Land Thereby.

The value of irrigation as an aid to agriculture and the enormous value that would be added to the land of the arid region by providing it with water was discussed before the industrial commission by Professor Elwood Mead. Prof. Mead was formerly the State Engineer of irrigation of Wyoming, and he is now expert in irrigation of the Department of Agriculture. He declared that irrigation is destined in the near future to occupy in the United States a leading place in national affairs.

"Heretofore irrigation has been looked upon as a sectional industry, but the experience of the past fifteen years has shown that this is a mistaken idea," he said. "In southern Louisiana and southeastern Texas an area larger than many New England States has had its value increased from $2.50 to $5 an acre to from $50 to $100 an acre through this agency, and promises in the course of another ten years to make this country an exporter instead of an importer of rice. All along the Atlantic seaboard irrigation is becoming an essential adjunct of market gardening, the application of moisture being found as profitable as that of fertilizers. The irrigated districts of Italy and France have an average rainfall equal to that of the New England States, and recent experience in the middle West seems to make certain that the lesson of the new world, like that of the old, is to be that no agent of agriculture or horticulture is so effective as the ability to apply moisture at the right time and in the right amount."

In about two-fifths of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the recently acquired insular possessions, he said, the ability to grow crops is dependent on irrigation . This is not because the land lacks fertility, but because its lacks moisture. Wherever this has been supplied the land becomes exceedingly productive. In seven States and two territories irrigated agriculture is the chief resource. The cities of Denver, Salt Lake, Los Angeles and many other towns of lesser size and importance are as much the creation of irrigation as the orchards and fields which surround them. Without the winter forage which is grown in the irrigated valleys of the immense stock ranges of the West, the suffering and losses of range cattle and sheep would every year be disastrous.

Owing to the lack of accurate records, in many States of any records whatever, we do not know and cannot know the number of mileage of irrigation ditches and canals, or the area which they water. It is known that there are over 10,000 ditches and canals in Colorado and about 6,000 in Wyoming. There are more than 75,000 in the United States. In the construction of these there has been expended not less than $200,000,000, and over $500,000,000 has been expended in the construction of ditches and laterals and in preparing land for the distribution of water over it without taking into account the fences and habitations necessary for the cultivation of this land.

Continuing, Professor Mead said: "The States of Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado and Utah, in accepting the Carey grant to actual settlers at 50 cents an acre, and as these States have the privilege of selecting the best lands, within their border and lands known to be susceptible of irrigation, this can be taken as the estimate of those best informed of the average value of unimproved arid land. After irrigation land values range from $5 to $100 an acre in the northern half of the arid region, and from $20 to $1,800 an acre in the southern half, the high-priced products of southern California and Arizona being the cause of the greater values in the south. The enhanced value of land is not the only evidence of the wealth created by irrigation in the arid West. It is more strikingly shown in the augmented values of rivers. To illustrate this it may be stated that a right to fifty inches of water in California recently sold for $50,000. This was a wholesale price. It is worth more at retail. The estimated value of the rights to Colorado streams is $90,000,000. This does not include structures for diverting but represents the value of the titles to the streams in their natural channels. In the East the use of water has not as yet become sufficiently systematized to assign it any particular value as a merchantable commodity. In Texas and Louisiana the party furnishing water for rice irrigation receives one-third of the crop. In other sections of the East it depends on the cost of the service, and is but little influenced by the value of the water itself."

"The area thus far reclaimed is far less than that awaiting irrigation," he said. "The great rivers of the arid regions, the Snake and Colorado—are as yet almost untouched. Practically all their waters run unused to the sea. The area irrigated by the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers in California can more than be doubled, and similar illustrations could be made in every State and territory of the arid region. In the humid section irrigation has only just begun, but the fact that during the past five years Louisiana has brought a larger acreage under irrigation than any arid State shows the possibilities of this form of agriculture in the humid East. The thing most needed to promote this growth is to define the status of water and enact adequate laws to govern its diversion and use. When this has been settled it will be time to determine what provision shall be made for the construction of works of too great magnitude and cost for private enterprise, of which there will eventually be a large number."

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners receive $7,500 a year.

company that I am with contain some element of fraud. A slight accident that would cause an uninsured man no inconvenience, becomes serious if he happens to be carrying an accident policy. My duties are largely with this class of claims, and the amusing experiences that I have met with would fill a book.

"A few days ago I was summoned to a hospital to examine a man who claimed to have had his hearing totally destroyed by the premature explosion of some blasting powder. I had an idea from the start that the man was scheming, but all the tests that I could apply had no effect whatever, and apparently he was stone deaf. Still, I wasn't satisfied, and resolved to try a little strategy. Coaching the nurse beforehand how to act, I entered the room hastily and cried: "The hospital is afire! Never mind the deaf man! It is too late to save him! Save yourself!"

"Then we both hurried for the door, but the patient was quicker and reached it before we did. He had the good sense to realize that the game was up, and never showed up again."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE DIGNITY OF AGRICULTURE.

It Holds Forth Splendid Promises to Young Men of Ambition.

Within recent years it has come to be acknowledged that the vocation of the farmer is the most dignified of all the sciences, and as an art it is excelled only by those of painting and architecture. In its highest forms it is the most learned of all the professions. A knowledge of geology and chemistry and their relations to the soils lies at the very foundation of scientific agriculture. The problems that arise from the complex nature of the soils and their origin require the best thought of the best minds to solve. More educated young men should be farmers. Agriculture opens a wide field leading to influence and power, one, too, that is not filled to repletion. It holds forth the most splendid promises for young men of ambition. It is filled with liberalizing tendencies, a noble conservation and the most healthful and invigorating influences. The day is not far distant when agriculture will attract men of the largest capacity and the highest executive ability, and be regarded as the greatest of all the professions. Let any one who is familiar with what agriculture was a hundred years ago compare its condition then with what it is to-day, and he will search in vain for the same proportionate elevation and progress among its followers in any other branch of human industry. Many of those engaged in agriculture now are men of high elevation and broad reading. Many of them have extensive and valuable libraries, and take numerous journals devoted to their business. Agriculture moves along in its own quiet, dignified but irresistible way. It has no booms, so to speak, but it gathers strength with each decade and with every accession of knowledge, and will forever be the most important branch of human industry, and the greatest necessity for the human race.

If the young men who are measuring tape and laces would surrender their work to the young girls who are seeking employment and turn their attention to the pursuits of agriculture there would be less misery and more contentment in the land; there would be more independence and less servility; more men and fewer creatures; more happy wives and comfortable homes, healthful children and cheerful mothers. A woman surrounded by all the active agencies of a well-kept farm and living in a beautiful country home, "with fountains and flowers and sweet evergreens," has those environments that develop the sweetest graces and highest impulses of her nature, and make her virtues shine resplendent above the world of frivolity and fashion. She becomes a true woman, the happiest of wives and the best of mothers. Such a home of such a wife realizes our highest ideals of human happiness. It is a home where intelligence reigns and ennobles work, and work crowns intelligence with honor and profit.

A young man who is in search of an easy place, with no responsibilty, will never be a master and will never control others. He who selects a vocation because it is easy is already effeminate.—*Southern Farm Magazine.*

The Art of Photographing Birds.

Strangely enough, it is not always the more rare and shy birds which are most difficult to photograph, but, on the contrary, very common and usually unsuspicious species, when approached with photographic intent, are exceedingly wary. This is the case with our familiar robin, and also with the kingbird or bee-martin. Time and again have I spent an entire afternoon endeavoring to photograph this saucy flycatcher, but without avail, and it is only very recently that I succeeded in inducing one to sit for his portrait, and even he condescended to do so only when his fatherly solicitude was aroused and I disturbed the peace of his young family. On the other hand, blue jays, which are notoriously wild, I have had no difficulty with, provided the time chosen was late summer or early autumn. I find that at this season they readily approach within range of my lens if their cries are imitated while in hiding. Many birds have habits which greatly facilitate matters once they are learned.—A. H. Verrill, in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.*

Lunch in the Water.

In the recent heat wave in Rome four swimmers made up a party at 11 o'clock in the morning and proceeded to take their breakfast in the Tiber. They appeared on the river bank carrying a table loaded with dainties, pushed off and had their meal without returning to the bank, and, what is more surprising, without touching the bottom.

Bamboo Pens.

Bamboo pens have been in use in India for over a thousand years, and are still preferred to steel or quill pens.

THE POWER OF KINDNESS

Dr. Talmage Says a Spirit of Amity and Good Feeling is to Be Commended.

Victory Through Good Will—Most Potent of Worlds.

[Copyright, 1901.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage commends the spirit of amity and good feeling and mentions illustrious examples of that spirit; text, Acts xxviii, 2, "The barbarous people showed us no little kindness."

Here we are on the Island of Malta, another name for Melita. This island, which has always been an important commercial centre, belonging at different times to Phoenicia, to Greece, to Rome, to Arabia, to Spain, to France, now belongs to England. The area of the island is about 100 square miles. It is in the Mediterranean Sea, and of such clarity of atmosphere that Mount Etna, 130 miles away, can be distinctly seen. The island is gloriously memorable because the Knights of Malta for a long while ruled there, but most famous because of the apostolic shipwreck. The bestormed vessel on which Paul sailed had "laid to" on the starboard tack, and the wind was blowing east-northeast, and, the vessel drifting probably a mile and a half an hour, she struck at what is now called St. Paul's Bay. Practical sailors have taken up the Bible account and decided beyond controversy the place of the shipwreck. But the island, which has so rough a coast, is for the most part a garden. Richest fruits and a profusion of honey characterized it in Paul's time as well as now. The finest oranges, figs and olives grow there.

When Paul and his comrades crawled up on the beach, saturated and hungry from long abstinence from food and chilled to the bone, the islanders, though called barbarians because they could not speak Greek, opened their doors to the shipwrecked unfortunates. My text finds the ship's crew ashore on Malta and around a hot fire and with the best provision the islanders can offer them. And they go into government quarters for three days to recuperate. Publius, the ruler, inviting them, although he had severe sickness in the house at that time, his father down with a dangerous illness. Yea, for three months they stayed on the island watching for a ship and putting the hospitality of the islanders to a severe test. But it endured the test satisfactorily, and it is recorded for all the ages of time and eternity to read and hear in regard to the inhabitants of Malta, "The barbarous people showed us no little kindness."

Kindness! What a great word that is! It would take a reed as long as that which the apocalyptic angel used to measure heaven to tell the length, the breadth, the height of that munificent word. It is a favorite Bible word, and it is early launched in the book of Genesis, caught up in the book of Joshua, embraced in the book of Ruth, sworn by in the book of Samuel, crowned in the book of Psalms and enthroned in many places in the New Testament. Kindness! A word no more gentle than mighty. I expect it will wrestle me down before I get through with it. It is strong enough to throw an archangel. But it will be well for us to stand around it and warm ourselves by its glow as Paul and his fellow voyagers stood around the fire on the Island of Malta, where the Maltese made themselves immortal in my text by the way they treated these victims of the sea. "The barbarous people showed us no little kindness."

Kindness! All definitions of that multipotent word break down half way. You say it is clemency, benignity, generosity; it is made up of good wishes; it is a contribution to the happiness of others. Some one else says: "Why, I can give you a definition of kindness. It is sunshine of the soul; it is affection perennial; it is a climacteric grace; it is a combination of all the graces; it is compassion; it is the perfection of gentle manliness and womanliness." Are you all through? You have made a dead failure in your definition. It cannot be defined. But we all know what it is, for we have all felt its power. Some of you may have felt it as Paul felt it on some coast of rock as the ship went to pieces, but more of us have again and again in some awful stress of life had either from earth or heaven hands stretched out which "showed us no little kindness."

There is kindness of disposition, kindness of word, kindness of act, and there is Jesus Christ, the impersonation of all of them. Kindness! You cannot affect it; you cannot play it as a part; you cannot enact it; you cannot dramatize it. By the grace of God you must have it inside you, an everlasting summer, or, rather, a combination of June and October, the geniality of the one and the tonic of the other. It cannot dwell with arrogance or spite or revenge or malevolence. At its first appearance in the soul all these Amalekites and Gergishites and Hittites and Jebusites must quit and quit forever. Kindness wishes everybody well, every child well, every bird well, every horse well, every dog well, every cat well.

Give this spirit full swing, and you would have no more need of societies for prevention of cruelty to animals, no more need of protective sewing women's associations, and it would dull every sword until it would not cut skin deep and unwheel every battery till it could not roll and make gunpowder of no more use in the world except for rock blasting or pyrotechnic celebration.

But are you waiting and hoping for some one to be bankrupted or exposed or discomfited or in some way overthrown? Then kindness has not taken possession of your nature. You are wrecked on a Malta where there are no oranges. You are entertaining a guest so unlike kindness that kindness will not come and dwell under the same roof. The most exhausting and unhealthy and ruinous spirit on earth is a revengeful spirit or retaliating spirit, as I know by experience, for I have tried it for five or ten minutes at a time. When some mean thing has been done me or said about me, I have felt "I will pay him in his own coin. I will show him up. The ingrate, the traitor, the liar, the villain!" But five or ten minutes of the feeling has been so unnerving and exhausting I have abandoned it, and I cannot understand how people can go about torturing themselves five or ten or twenty years, trying to get even with somebody. The only way you will ever triumph over your enemies is by forgiving them and wishing them all good and no evil.

As malevolence is the most uneasy and profitless and dangerous feeling, kindness is the most healthful and delightful. And this is not an abstraction. As I have tried a little of the retaliatory feeling, so I have tried a little of the forgiving. I do not want to leave this world until I have taken vengeance upon every man that ever did me a wrong by doing him a kindness.

Let us all pray for this spirit of kindness. It will settle a thousand questions. It will change the phase of everything. It will mellow through and through our entire nature. It will transform a lifetime. It is not a feeling got up for occasions, but perennial. That is the reason I like petunias better than morning glories. They look very much alike, and if I should put in your hand a petunia and a morning glory you could hardly tell which was the petunia and which the morning glory, but the morning glory blooms only a few hours and then shuts up for the day, while the petunia is in as widespread a glow at 12 o'clock at noon and 6 o'clock in the evening as at sunrise. And this grace of kindness is not spasmodic, it is not intermittent, it is not for a little while, but it irradiates the whole nature all through and clear on till the sunset of our earthly existence.

Kindness! I am resolved to get it. Are you resolved to get it? It does not come by haphazard, but through culture under divine help. Thistles grow without culture. Rocky Mountain sage grass grows without culture. Mullein stalks grow without culture. But that great red rose in the conservatory, its leaves packed on leaves, deep dyed as though it had been obliged to fight for its beauty and it were still reeking with the carnage of the battle, that rose needed to be cultured, and through long years its floral ancestors were cultured. O God, implant kindness in all our souls, and then give us grace to watch it, to enrich it, to develop it!

The King of Prussia had presented to him by the Empress of Russia the root of a rare flower, and it was put in the royal gardens on an island, and the head gardener, Herr Fintleman, was told to watch it. And one day it put forth its glory. Three days of every week the people were admitted to these gardens, and a young man, probably not realizing what a wrong thing he was doing, plucked this flower and put it in his buttonhole, and the gardener arrested him as he was crossing at the ferry and asked the king to throw open no more his gardens to the public. The king replied: "Shall I deny to the thousands of good people of my country the privilege of seeing this garden because one visitor has done wrong? No; let them come and see the beautiful grounds." And when the gardener wished to give the king the name of the offender who had taken the royal flower he said: "No; my memory is very tenacious, and I do not want to have in my mind the name of the offender, lest it should hinder me granting him a favor some other time." Now, I want you to know that kindness is a royal flower, and, blessed be God, the King of Mercy and Grace, that by a divine gift and not by purloining we may pluck this royal flower and not wear it on the outside of our nature, but wear it in our soul and wear it forever, its radiance and aroma not more wonderful for time than wonderful for eternity.

On your way to noon luncheon you meet an optimistic merchant, and you say, "What do you think of the commercial prospects?" and he says: "Glorious! Crops not so good as usual, but foreign demand will make big prices. We are going to have such an autumn and winter prosperity as we have never seen."

On your way back to your store you meet a pessimistic merchant. "What do you think of the commercial prospects?" you ask. And he answers: "Well, I don't know. Wheat and corn crop blasted in Kansas and Missouri, and the grain gamblers will get their fist in, and the hay crop is short in some places and in the southern part of Wisconsin they had a hailstorm, and our business is as dull as it ever was."

You will find the same difference in judgment of character. A man of good reputation is assailed and charged with some evil deed. At the first story the pessimist will believe in guilt. "The papers said so, and that's enough. Down with him!" The optimist will say: "I don't believe a word of it. I don't think that a man that has been as useful and seemingly honest for twenty years could have got off track like that. There are two sides to this story, and I will wait to hear the other side before I condemn him."

My hearer, if you are by nature a pessimist, make a special effort by the grace of God to extirpate the dolorous and the hypercritical from your disposition. Believe nothing against anybody until the wrong is established.

When you can speak a good word for some one, speak it. If you can conscientiously give letter of recommendation, give it. Watch for opportunities for doing good fifty years after you are dead. All my life has been affected by the letter of introduction that the Rev. Dr. Van Vranken, of New Brunswick Theological Seminary, wrote for me, a boy under him, when I was seeking a settlement in which to preach the gospel. That letter gave me my first pulpit. Dr. Van Vranken has been dead more than thirty years, yet I feel the touch of that magnificent old professor. Strange sensation was it when I received a kind message from Rev. Thomas Guard, of Baltimore, the great Methodist orator, six weeks after his death. By way of the eternal world? Oh, no; by way of this world. I did not meet the friend to whom he gave the message until nearly two months after Thomas Guard had ascended.

So you can start a word about some one that will be on its travels and vigorous long after the funeral psalm has been sung at your obsequies. Kindness! Why, if fifty men all aglow with it should walk through the lost world methinks they would almost abolish perdition!

Furthermore, there is kindness of action. That is what Joseph showed to his outrageous brothers. That is what David showed to Mephibosheth for his father Jonathan's sake. That is what Onesiphorus showed to Paul in the Roman penitentiary. That is what William Cowper recognized when he said he would not trust a man who would with his foot needlessly crush a worm. That is what our assassinated President Lincoln demonstrated when his private secretary found him in the capitol grounds trying to get a bird back to the nest from which it had fallen and which quality the illustrious man exhibited some years before when, having, with some lawyers, in the carriage on the way to court passed on the road a swine fast in the mire, and after a while cried to his horses, "Ho!" and said to the gentlemen, "I must go back and help that hog out of the mire." And he did go back and put on solid ground that most uninteresting quadruped.

Suppose all this assemblage and all to whom these words shall come by printers' ink should resolve to make kindness an overarching, undergirding and all pervading principle of their life and then carry out the resolution, why, in six months the whole earth would feel it. People would say: "What is the matter? It seems to me that the world is getting to be a better place to live in. Why, life, after all, is worth living. Why, there is Shylock, my neighbor, has withdrawn his lawsuit of foreclosure against that man, and because he has so much sickness in his family he is going to have the house for one year rent free. There is an old lawyer in that young lawyer's office, and do you know what he has gone in there for? Why, he is helping to fix up a case which is too big for the young man to handle, and the white haired attorney is hunting up previous decisions and making out a brief for the boy. Do you know that a strange thing has taken place in the pulpit, and all the old ministers are helping the young ministers, and all the old doctors are helping the young doctors, and the farmers are assisting each other in gathering the harvest, and for that farmer who is sick the neighbors have made a bee, as they call it, and they have all turned in to help him get his crops into the garner?

And I heard this morning of a poor old man whose three children were in hot debate as to who should take care of him in his declining days. The oldest son declared it was his right because he was the oldest, and the youngest son said it was his right because he was the youngest, and Mary said it was her right because she better understood her father's vertigo and rheumatism and poor spells and knew better how to nurse him, and the only way the difficulty could be settled was by the old man's promise that he would divide the year into three parts and spend a third of his time with each one of them. And neighboring stores in the same line of goods on the same block are acting kindly to each other. It seems to me that those words of Isaiah are being fulfilled when he says, "The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smoothed with the hammer, him that smote the anvil, saying, it is ready for the soldering." What is the matter? It seems to me our old world is picking up. Why, the millennium must be coming in. Kindness has got the victory.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Universal sorrow placed a calming hand on the rush and turmoil of the market place. Everything that could be conveniently postponed was put aside out of respect for the man whose life was devoted to developing the wonderful activity in all branches of trade and industry.

"Mercantile payments continue prompt but it was to be expected that bank exchanges would not show the customary heavy gains over previous years.

"Corn has met with another setback. After passing through the vicissitudes of heat and drought it was subjected to the other extreme of temperature. How much injury was done by frost cannot yet be determined, but reports were sufficient to force prices to an exceptionally high point on Tuesday. It was not possible to retain the advance, and there was evidence of much manipulation during the movement. One result of inflated quotations was further reduction in exports from the Atlantic Coast to 290,801 bushels, against 1,518,820 a year ago and 3,118,215 in 1899.

"Wheat is stronger with less speculative support and more actual cash demand. Shipments abroad continue heavy despite much interruption during the past week, amounting to 4,033,455 bushels, against 3,219,211 last year and 3,242,764 two years ago.

"Failures for the week number 157 in the United States, against 211 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 33 last year."

LA EST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Best Patent, $4.60; High Grade Extra, $4.10; Minnesota bakers $2.90a3.10.

Wheat—New York, No. 2 red, 76½c; Philadelphia, No. 2 red, 73½a74c; Baltimore, 73½c.

Corn—New York, No. 2, 64⅜c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 62¼a62¾c; Baltimore, No. 2, 63a64c.

Oats—New York, No. 2, 39c; Philadelphia, No. 2 white, 42a42½c; Baltimore, No. 2 white, 39c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $16.50; No. 2 timothy, $15.50a16.00; No. 3 timothy, $14.00a14.50.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples—Maryland and Virginia, per brl, fancy, $1.65a1.75; Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, packed, per brl, $1.50a2.50. Beets—Native, per 100 bunches, $1.25a 1.50. Cabbage—Native, per 100, —a $2.00. Carrots—Native, per bunch, 2a 2½c. Cauliflower—Long Island, per crate, $2.50a3.50. Celery—New York State, per dozen stalks, 30a40c. Corn—Sugar, per dozen, native, 8a9c. Damsons—New York, per 10-lb basket, 30a 35c. Eggplants—Native, per basket, 15a 20c. Grapes—New York, per 5-lb basket, Concords, —a9c; do, per 5-lb basket, Niagaras, 10a11; do, per 5-lb basket, Delawares, 12a—. Lettuce—Native, per bushel box, 30a40c. Lima beans—Native per bushel box, 65a70c. Onions—Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bu, 65a75c. String beans—Native, per bu, green, 30a40c. Peaches—Eastern Shore, per box, yellows, 60a80; Mountain, per 20-lb basket, 35a50. Pears—Eastern Shore, Duchess, per basket, 15a20c. New York Bartletts, per brl, $2.50a4.00. Pumpkins—Native, each 3a3½c. Tomatoes—Eastern Shore, Maryland, per basket 25a30c; do, fancy, 30a35. Turnips—Native, per basket, 30a35c. Watermelons—Selects, per 100, $8.00a10.00.

Potatoes—White—Native, per bushel box 75a85c; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu, No. 1, 75a80; do, seconds, 50a60; do, New York, per bu, prime, 80a83. Sweets—Eastern Shore, Virginia, per brl, yellows, $1.40a1.50.

Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk rib sides, 10c; clear do, 10¼c; shoulders, 9¼c; do, fat backs, 14 lbs and under, 9¼c; 18 lbs and under, 9½c; do, bellies, 10½c; do, mess stripe, 8½c; do, ham butts, 8½c; bacon clear rib sides, 11c; clear, 11¼c; do, shoulders, 10c; sugar cured breasts, small, 13½c; do, do, 12 lbs and over, 13½c; do, do, shoulders, bladecuts, 9½c; do, do, narrows, 9½c; do, do, extra broad, 10½c; do, do, California hams, 9¾c; hams, 10 lbs, 13 to 13½c; do, 12 lbs and over, 12¾c; mess pork, $17; ham pork, $16.50; lard, refined, 50-lb cans, 10½c.

Dairy Products.—Elgin, 22c; separator, extras, 21a22c; do, firsts, 60c; do, gathered cream, 19a20c; do, imitation, 17a19c; ladle, extra, 15a17c; ladles, first, 14a15c; choice Western rolls, 15a16c; fair to good, 13a14c; half-pound creamery, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, 21a23c; do, rolls, 2-lb, do, 20c.

Eggs.—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per doz, 17½a18c; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia, per doz, 17½a18c; Virginia, per dozen, 17½a18c; West Virginia, per doz, 17c; Western, per doz, 17½c; Southern, per doz, 16a 16½c; ice-house, closely candled, 16a 17c.

Live Poultry.—Chickens—Hens, 11c; do, old roosters, each, 25a30c; do, springs, large, 12½c; small, 12½c. Ducks, spring, 3 lbs and over, 10c. Geese, Western, each, 35a50c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Good to prime steers, $6.10 a6.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50a4.30; cows, $2.50a4.75; heifers, $2.25a5.00; bulls, $1.80a4.75; calves, $3.00a6.75; Texas steers, $3.00a4.50. Hogs—mixed and butchers', $6.60a7.20; good to choice, heavy, $6.95a7.30; bulk of sales, $6.85a7.00. Sheep—Sheep and lambs steady at recent decline. Good to choice wethers, $3.60a3.90; fair to choice, mixed, $3.30a3.60; Western sheep, $3.25 a3.65; native lambs, $3.00a4.75; Western lambs, $3.75a4.60.

East Liberty.—Cattle steady; choice $5.75a6.00; prime, $5.50a5.70; good, $5.20a5.50. Hogs firm; prime heavy and best, $7.35a7.40; heavy Yorkers, $7.25a 7.30; light do, $7.00a7.10; grassers, $6.80 a7.00; pigs, $6.50a6.75; skips, $4.50a5.50; roughs, $5.85a6.50. Sheep steady; best wethers, $3.85a4.00; culls and common, $1.25a2.25; yearlings, $2.50a4.25. Veal calves, $7.00a7.50.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Minneapolis servant girls will organize.

There are telephones on Alpine peaks.

Italy's income from foreign visitors is estimated at $40,000,000 a year.

Eggs to the value of $27,000,000 were imported by England last year.

Minneapolis plumbers will withdraw from the Building Trades Council.

New Orleans painters work eight hours and earn 31 1-4 cents per hour.

Robert Offenbach has paid $62,000 for a seat on the New York Stock Exchange.

He Broke It Gently.

"What do you want, little boy?"

"Is this where Mr. Upjohn lives, ma'am?"

"Yes."

"The Mr. Upjohn that runs the bank?"

"He is an officer in the bank."

"The Mr. Upjohn that went down town on a trolley car this morning?"

"I presume he went on a trolley car. What—"

"Is he the Mr. Upjohn that was in that hor'ble street car accident?"

"I haven't heard of his being in any street car accident."

"Didn't hear 'at he'd sprained his ankle jumpin' out o' the car when the train run into it?"

"No, little boy, you frighten me. What has—"

"Didn't you hear how he run into a drug store for a piece o' court plaster to stick on a little cut he'd got over the eye?"

"Not at all. For mercy's sake—"

"He isn't in, is he, ma'am?"

"No, he's—"

"Name's John U. Upjohn, isn't it?"

"Yes, that's his name."

"Then he's the same man. He won't be here for an hour or two, I guess, 'cause he's stoppin' to have one of his teeth tightened that got knocked a little bit loose when he was jumpin' out o' danger, y' know."

"Little boy, tell me the whole story; I think I can bear it now."

"Well, ma'am, he's in the hospittle with four ribs broke an' one leg in a sling an' his nose knocked kind o' sideways, but he's gettin' along all right, an' he'll be out again in about a month, an' here's a letter f'm the doctor tellin' ye all about it, ma'am."

Bridget's Ultimatum.

"I'm leavin', mum," said the maid of all work to her mistress, at present an invalid. "I'm goin' dresmakin', and I couldn't stay here nohows, anyhow."

"Oh, it's too bad, but I would have given you due notice and a week's wages."

"I'll give you warnin' till I pack me trunk, mum. I'm no slave, and I'm not used to bein' complained of, either. I kin cook with the best of 'em, and I wouldn't go down on me knees to lord or lady, not me. Didn't you tell your husband to look after the house while you was sick, mum?"

"I did."

"It was the mistake of your life, mum. He makes a god of his stomach. That he do, mum, and a serf of his servants."

"He's one of the best-hearted men alive."

"I'm speakin' of his stomach, mum. I made him hash, as he likes for breakfast. He says there was too much meat in it. I makes him another plate fur the next mornin' and he says it was all potatoes.

"'I gues I can't suit you,' says I.

"'Don't guess again,' says he, and I tole him that he didn't know no more about stylish hash than a cow does about runnin' a dancin' school. He said he would make me a gift of a cook book so I could learn how to make hash. Me! I could make hash before he had teeth to eat with. Me and him can't live under the same roof, mum, an' you can make your choice."

How He Got Even.

The members of the Traveler's Club were telling yarns, when the quiet man in the corner was asked to contribute.

"Well," said he, "I once entered a restaurant where they weigh you before eating, and then charge you by weight. I had a good feed and was charged 10 shillings. The next time I went I took in my pocket bricks, weights, old iron and such. I was weighed, and then went upstairs and had a banquet three times as big as the last. I went down and was weighed again, but they couldn't make it out."

He paused.

"Couldn't make what out?" asked the club members.

"Why," answered the quiet man, "they owed me four and tuppence."

Of Two Evils.

"All those stories the papers are printing about you are lies," said the politician's friend. "Why don't you make them stop it?"

"I would," replied the politician, "but I'm afraid they'd begin printing the truth then."

Her Family.

She—She comes of a grand old family, I believe?

He—Yes, very. An ancestor of hers was beheaded in the Tower during the reign of the fourth Edward.

She—How perfectly lovely.

The Absence of It.

If there is any truth in the saying that happiness is the absence of all pain, mental and physical, the enjoyment of it can only be found in heaven. But so far as the physical is concerned, it is within easy reach; at least measurably so, as far as cure will go. The sum of human misery in this line is made up of greater or less degrees of physical suffering. The minor aches and pains which afflict mankind are easy to reach and as easily cured. There are none in the whole category, which, if taken in time, cannot be cured. They must in some form afflict the nerves, the bones, the muscles and joints of the human body. They are all more or less hurtful and wasteful to the system. St. Jacobs Oil is made to cure them, to search out hidden pain spots, and to cure promptly in a true remedial and lasting way. Very, very many have not known happiness for years till they used it, and very many are putting off cure and happiness because they don't use it.

The diamond if laid in the sun and then carried into a dark room shows distinct phosphorescence.

Since 1850 the population of France has increased but 3,600,000.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle. Sold by all druggists.

"When it comes to matrimony," says the cynical bachelor, "it seems as though no man ever gets old enough to know better."

Short of Alacrity.

"So you lent Harbinger the money, did you?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"He promised to pay with alacrity."

"He did, eh? Well, let me tell you this; if there's one thing that's scarcer with him than money, it's alacrity."

His Work and Hers.

The woman had her arms in the tub, and was fiercely scrubbing one dirty garment after another. Book agents don't often penetrate to that part of Chicago, but this one did. He knocked on the front door until he was tired, and then he went around to the back door. The woman was bobbing up and down over the washboard.

"Good morning, madam," said the book agent, pleasantly.

"Good mornin'," said the woman, shortly.

"Pleasant day," observed the book agent, sparring for an opening.

"Good enough," answered the woman.

"Excuse me, madam," said the book agent, "but I have here a work that I would like to show you."

"Have you?" answered the woman. "Well, I've got a lot of work that I'd like to show you." She took one soapy hand out of the tub and waved it at a great pile of dirty clothes.

"That's my work," went on the woman. "If your work can beat that, all right. If it can't skip out."

The book agent skipped.

An Incomplete House.

We run wild over the furnishings of a house, its furniture, carpets, hangings, pictures and music and always forget or neglect the most important requisite. Something there should be always on the shelf to provide against sudden casualties or attacks of pain. Such come like a thief in the night; a sprain, strain, sudden backache, toothache or neuralgic attack. There is nothing easier to get than a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and nothing surer to cure quickly any form of pain. The house is incomplete without it. Complete it with a good supply.

The Main Thing.

"Have you covered that story thoroughly?" inquired the city editor of the yellow journal.

"Yes," replied the new reporter; "I've got all the facts in the case."

"But have you got the news, that's the question?"

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Eighty thousand cats are yearly exported from Great Britain. The total number on those islands is estimated at 7,000,000

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

People in the West End of London are spending much money this year on external floral decorations for their houses.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

There's more in a clock than appears on the face of it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

British exports to the Cape and Natal increased thirty-four per cent last year.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

There are over 200,000 acres of uncultivated oyster land in Long Island Sound.

USE CERTAIN COUGH CHILL CORN CURE. 25 50 15

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Poorly?

"For two years I suffered terribly from dyspepsia, with great depression, and was always feeling poorly. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in one week I was a new man."—John McDonald, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't forget that it's "Ayer's" Sarsaparilla that will make you strong and hopeful. Don't waste your time and money by trying some other kind. Use the old, tested, tried, and true Ayer's Sarsaparilla. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Constipation

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

THE BEST WATERPROOF CLOTHING IN THE WORLD

BEARS THIS TRADE MARK

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

MADE IN BLACK OR YELLOW

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES

ON SALE EVERYWHERE

CATALOGUES FREE

SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS. 45

$900 TO $1500 A YEAR

We want intelligent Men and Women as Traveling Representatives or Local Managers; salary $900 to $1500 a year and all expenses, according to experience and ability. We also want local representatives; salary $9 to $15 a week and commission, depending upon the time devoted. Send stamp for full particulars and date position prefered. Address, Dept. B.

THE BELL COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

ASTHMA-HAY FEVER CURED BY DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE

SEND FOR FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

ADDRESS DR. TAFT, 79 E. 130TH ST., N.Y. CITY

WILLS PILLS—BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE.

For only 10 Cents we will send to any P. O. address, 10 days' treatment of the best medicine on earth, and put you on the track how to make money right at your home. Address all orders to The R. H. Wills Medicine Company, 23 Elizabeth St., Hagerstown, Md. Branch Offices 129 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. We PAY CASH Want MORE Salesmen Weekly STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Huntsville, Ala., Dansville, N.Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Estab. '37 SCALES of every description. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for prices. JESSE MARDEN 159 S. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.

"The Sauce that made West Point famous."

McILHENNY'S TABASCO.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. BNU 898.

You Should Own This Book!

IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD AS IT MAY BE NEEDED ANY MINUTE.

A Slight Illness Treated at Once Will Frequently Prevent a Long Sickness, With Its Heavy Expenses and Anxieties.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR

By J. HAMILTON AYERS, A. M., M. D.

This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure. 598 Pages, Profusely Illustrated.

This Book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most doctor books so valueless to the generality of readers. This Book is intended to be of Service in the Family, and is so worded as to be readily understood by all. Only

60 Cts. Post-Paid.

The low price only being made possible by the immense edition printed. Not only does this Book contain so much Information Relative to Diseases, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families; together with Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, Explanations of Botanical Practice, Correct Use of Ordinary Herbs, New Edition, Revised and Enlarged with Complete Index. With this Book in the house there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency.

Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume. ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID. Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE 134 Leonard St., N.Y.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

September 26, 1901.

Shoe Tack.

From the tannery to your foot we know the history of every shoe. The're made for us, and the maker will never run any risk of losing our orders. They will last longer because of the care he takes to deserve our business. Our whole life is spent among shoes. We see, talk about and handle nothing else. From morn till night, week in and week out, it is nothing but shoes. Styles, forms, fashions, materials, what wear best, and what kind keep their form best, and what customers say about our shoes—all this experience is at the service of our patrons who may desire it. We should be pleased to serve you.

Winter shoes are here, and not a price too high.

Mingle's Shoe Store,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Reformed—Farmers Mills, 10 a. m.; Spring Mills, 2.30 p. m.; Centre Hall, 7.30 p. m.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, 10.30.; Pine Stump, 2.30.

Lutheran—Tusseyville, morning; Centre Hall, afternoon; Spring Mills, evening.

Harshbarger-Glasgow.

At the Lutheran parsonage at Centre Hall, Tuesday evening, September 17, William Harshbarger and Miss Ida Glasgow were united in marriage by Rev. J. M. Rearick.

The Milton Fair.

The Milton fair, October 1, 2, 3 and 4, this year bids to excel all others. This is one of the oldest and most successful fairs in the state, and it has the reputation of always giving its patrons good entertainment.

Married at Baileyville.

The marrirge of Rev. H. C. Love, to Miss Bella Musser took place Wednesday evening in the Baileyville Presbyterian church. A reception and supper was served at the home of Dr. L. M. Houser.

Commissioners' Convention.

Eighty-three members, representing twenty-three counties, were present at the commissioners' convention held in Bellefonte Tuesday and Wednesday. J. C. Meyer, Esq., was elected president of the association.

Millinery Goods.

Mrs. Lucy Henney left this, Thursday morning, for eastern cities and will be absent ten days, selecting an elaborate and fine assortment of the latest styles of millinery goods. Her opening days will be announced next week.

430 Students at State.

State College opened last week with four hundred and thirty students. The Freshmen class consists of one hundred and eighty and the Sub-Freshman number thirty-five. This is the largest enrollment of students in the history of the college.

A Blair County College.

An effort is being made by the public spirited citizens to purchase the buildings and grounds of the old Juniata College, at Martinsburg. If the movement succeeds a college of several complete courses will be founded.

Philadelphia Patent Silo.

E. F. Schlichter, No. 321 Vine St., Philadelphia Patent Silo, was disappointed in not being able to have his exhibit of silos on the Park grounds last week, on account of some misunderstanding in shipping. Centre county is a ripe section for the introduction of the silo, and it is a pity the firm did not have its exhibit here.

Deaths in Nearby Counties.

Blair—Mrs. Catherine Spatts, of Tyrone, from typhoid fever, after an illness of two weeks.

Huntingdon—Joseph Logan, aged seventy-seven years, of Huntingdon; deceased spent his whole life near the place he died.

Mrs. Mary Watson, of Huntingdon, from the effects of a sunstroke received early in June.

Sad Death of a Child.

Charlye, a son of Jacob Nidigh, of near Rock Springs, aged four years and three months, died Friday from the effects of injuries received in a peculiar way. The little lad was following a manure spreader in the field, and in some way his arm was caught by the machinery, inflicting serious wounds. Later lock-jaw caused the child's death. The interment took place at Pine Hall, Rev. Black officiating. Four of his little playmates tenderly carried Charley to his last resting place.

LANDLORD LOSES OVER $225 00.

S. B. Shaffer, Proprietor of the Old Fort Hotel, is Out His Money Kept in a Smokehouse.

S. B. Shaffer, proprietor of the Old Fort Hotel, is out of pocket $225 00, which he placed in the smokehouse for safe keeping. The Old Fort was doing a rushing business Thursday of last week, and the proprietor made a chest in the smokehouse his place of deposit for cash. It was frequently necessary for Mr. Shaffer to change bills of ten and twenty dollar denominations, and if the money drawers of the hotel did not happen to have that amount of change, the landlord went to his "vault" for the necessary. It is supposed that these maneuvres created suspicions that Mr. Shaffer had a pile of money somewhere about his premises and that the thief watched an opportune time and investigated to his own satisfaction.

The robbery proved an easy job. The smokehouse was broken into and the tool chest sprung open, and the money consisting of notes, gold and silver, was hurriedly carried away. The robbery was committed, according to Mr. Shaffer's story, in broad daylight, between two and four o'clock in the afternoon. A detective was sent for, but all that could be done was to look sorrowfully at the empty chest, and hope the thief might be caught.

The affair created considerable excitement at the time, and a variety of stories, conflicting in many ways were circulated. Some are even so cruel as to say that the whole affair is a fake, but Mr. Shaffer declares the robbery to have taken place.

TROLLEY LINE FOR MILLHEIM

The Lower End of Penns Valley to be Connected by Electric Locomotive Power.

A Millheim correspondent who is enthused over the prospects of a trolley line being constructed to connect Coburn, Millheim, Aaronsburg Rebersburg, Madisonburg and Penns Cave writes that negotiations are being made to secure the necessary timber, such as poles and ties, and that construction on the line will begin in less than a month.

The power house is to be built as soon as the necessary timber and other material can be secured. The location for the power house is along Elk creek, which is to be dammed and harnessed to furnish the power necessary to run the dynamos which in turn will furnish the power to chase the trolley cars and to light adjoining towns. It is the purpose of the company, of which J. W. Musser is the moving local spirit, to combine passenger and freight traffic.

The correspondent further adds that Penns Cave is to pass into other hands, and that the surrounding acres will be converted into a most beautiful park, and that a new hotel will be erected, the cost of which improvements will only be a secondary matter.

The Reporter hopes the above will materialize, and that by next New Year lower Penns Valley will regularly hear the clangs of the trolley bells. The Reporter assures its readers that when the trolley line is completed to Penns Cave and that magnificent hotel mentioned is completed, it will give to its subscribers and their families a week's free entertainment, including transportation over all railroads and trolley fare. The event must be properly celebrated and be national in importance.

The Reservoir.

The reservoir is full of water! There are ten to twelve feet of clear, blue water constantly in the borough reservoir. The wall placed along the breast of the reservoir is a splendid piece of masonry, and was constructed under the supervision of B. D. Brisbin. The wall extends about one-third way around the reservoir, the balance being left in its original state. It is the purpose of the borough authorities to extend the wall when occasion demands, but for the present it is not deemed necessary.

Wedded 50 Years.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Ward, of Baileyville, Saturday celebrated their golden wedding together with one hundred and fifty guests. The aged couple are in excellent health and spirits, and greatly enjoyed the meeting with old time friends. Mrs. Ward and Miss Lizzie Irvin were married by Rev. James Hughs. Among the guests who witnessed the ceremonies fifty years ago were Mrs. Olewine, of Altoona, a sister and Wm. H. and S. P. Irvin, brothers of the bride. The children of this couple are Isaac and Elliott, of Washington, Pa.; Irvin, Altoona; Warren S., Baileyville; Mrs. J. Boop, Harrisburg, and Annie, at home.

Song Service.

There will be a song service in the Reformed church Sunday evening to which all are invited.

Notice—The party who took the bicycle from in front of the Runkle Hotel last Thursday afternoon, the 19th, is known. If they express it at once to the undersigned at Williamsport, Pa., no questions will be asked, if not, they will be dealt with according to law. WM. P. LECHLER,

Williamsport, Pa.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SPRING MILLS.

Fine Business Place and Private Dwelling Houses Erected.

Among the numerous improvements made in Spring Mills during the past summer, besides the remodeling of quite a number of dwellings, is the very imposing and spacious building erected by Smith & Bro. for their extensive furniture business. The building is one hundred by fifty feet and three stories high. The first floor all in one room, has a floor surface of 2000 square feet; the floor surface of the entire building is about 6000 square feet. The first floor is very handsomely finished in hard wood and polished like a mirror, has all the modern conveniences and is well lighted. This is a salesroom and for the display of furniture; here too are located the offices, one for the general business of the firm, and the other exclusively for business connected with funerals. The second floor is used for storage and duplicates; a room is also petitioned off for the repairing department with all the necessary machinery and fixtures. The third floor is fitted up for the lodge rooms and can be used for the town hall. At the west end of the building is a passage way and entrance exclusively for receiving and the delivery of goods. Wagons can enter this passage way directly under a large hatchway, and be loaded and unloaded without any delay. John Hagan the well known contractor and builder, of Farmers Mills, had entire charge of the building, which is equivalent to saying that everything connected with the structure is of a very substantial character.

Another improvement at Spring Mills is the very beautiful residence erected by Ambrose Gentzel. The dwelling contains ten large airy rooms and all are finished in oak and the ornamentations are of an elegant and artistic character, a very attractive and spacious portico on the south and east sides adds greatly to the beauty of the building. Mr. Gentzel has also introduced into his residence many of the modern conveniences and improvements, as stationary wash stands, bath room, hot and cold water, so that for convenience and attractiveness, Mr. Gentzel has a home second to none in the village.

C. P. Long, merchant and lumber operator, is also erecting a very pretty ten room residence on the Avenue, which is rapidly approaching completion. This will be the fourth dwelling Mr. Long has erected on this splendid thoroughfare.

George Huss, boot and shoe maker, is also erecting almost a new dwelling, his old residence he had removed from its original site, dug a cellar and built a very substantial wall, upon this new foundation he will place his residence. The dwelling will be thoroughly remodeled, and about the only thing of the old house will be the frame.

William E. Dodge, of Williamsport, a well known base ball player, has unexpectedly fallen heir to a fortune of $100,000, two-thirds of which is in cash and the balance in real estate. In 1876 Mr. Dodge's father, J. W. Dodge, then residing in Lock Haven, started for the west and located in the Black Hills. Nothing was heard from him until a few months ago, when a letter was received from R. J. Baldwin, an attorney at Seattle, Washington stating that Mr. Dodge had died in that city leaving a large estate, and that the writer was trying to locate his local heirs.

G. W. Rowe, on the Bruss farm east of Centre Hall, is harvesting some fine corn. Two ears of the big yellow variety, measuring thirteen inches in length, are on exhibition at this office. No doubt specimens from various sections will find their way to these quarters before the crop is housed.

A boy by the name of Park Cox, of near Newport, Perry county, met with an accident recently while out hunting which proved fatal. In some way the gun was discharged and the entire load entered his body, making an awful wound.

Mrs. Frank Sinkey, of Sunbury, Ohio, sister of Mrs. Dr. Emerick, of this place, who came east three months ago to regain her health, returned home Wednesday. She was greatly benefited by her stay here.

Mrs. Carrie Osman will go to her home in Eureka, Kansas next week after having spent several months among friends in Centre county. Miss Freda Hess, of Linden Hall, will accompany her west.

Perry Luse next Tuesday will move on the McNitt farm recently purchased by E. M. Huyett. Mr. Luse offers his house, near the station, for rent. It is a new house and is a comfortable place to live.

Mr. and Mrs Calvin Tressler and son, of Peabody, Kansas, will return west next week.

The Ashland lumber company doing business in Poe Valley quit operations there and sold their stock and tools.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by J. W. Keller, Linden Hall, J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Picnic Guests.

Names of persons who are indebted to friends in town for hospitality:

W. W. Boob—Mrs. Geo. Armbruster, Farmers Mills; Miss Margaret Evans, Potters Mills; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tressler and children, Oak Hall; Miss Jennie Reifsnyder, Mrs. Sarah Reifsnyder, Miss Ollie Snook, Mrs. Charles Musser, Miss Rose Maize, Joseph Reifsnyder, Millheim; Miss mary Evans, Potters Mills.

James Smetzler—Stephen Menges and wife, Benjamin Menges and nephew, Turbotville; Gotlieb Haag and wife, Miss Margery Sweetwood, Theodore Cherry, John Cherry, Bellefonte, Mrs. Sweetwood, Georges Valley; Mrs. Hannah Smetzler, Potters Mills; Miss Mary Lee, Mrs. Harry Shirk, Boalsburg; Wm. Winegardner, Lewisburg.

Miss Emma Luse—Mrs. George Spayde, Madisonburg; Mrs. Israel Spayde, Penns Cave; Elmer Knarrh, Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, Millheim; James Ott, Miss Grace Sheffler, Miss Gertie Showers, Miss Margie Sweetwood, Bellefonte; Miss Alice Grey, Frank Holderman, Milesburg.

Mrs. M. J. Odenkirk—W. K. Foster, Mifflinburg; Mr. and Mrs. Barber, Osceola; Miss H. K. Gilliland, Clearfield; H. N. Patton, Williamsport; Miss Emma Aikens, Bellefonte; D. L. Kerr, Centre Hill.

Mrs. McClenahan—Miss Maude Null, Hammond, La.; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Gettig, Bellefonte; Robert McClenahan and son Donald, Tyrone.

O. F. Mader—J. F. Felty, Steven Sarves, Miss Emma Zimmerman, Dice, Pa.

F. A. Foreman—Miss Alice Kline, Mrs. John Dawson, Mrs. Albert Schad, Miss Mabel Purdue, Mrs. Wm. Brachbill, Bellefonte.

Lizzie A. Runkle—Misses Ella and Maude Barr, Bellefonte.

Wm. Bressler—Joseph Krumbine and brother, Buffalo Run; John Curry, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Curry, Mrs. Wm. Emerick, Eddie Bressler, Potters Mills.

B. D. Brisbin—Mrs. Belle Woods, Mrs. Alice McGoffin, Boalsburg; Miss Lolo Strohm, Centre Hill; Mrs. J. C. Hanson, Miss Eva Johnson, Harrisburg.

A. P. Krape—Mr. Spangler, Philadelphia; C. H. Verris, Baltimore; J. Piffer, Holidaysburg; H. G. Krape, Rebersburg; M. C. Gephart, Bellefonte; Prof. Kepner, Harrisburg; Miss Verna Rearick, Spring Mills; Miss Elsie Rearick, Milroy.

Dr. W. H. Schuyler—John V. Barber, Mifflinburg.

J. S. Dauberman—Calvin Tressler, wife and son, Peabody, Kansas; Mrs. Maggie Allison, Howard; Mrs. Martha Goodhart, Salona; Wm. L. Lucas and son, Centre Hill.

W. H. Bartholomew—H. W. Grenoble, Cumberland, Md.; Miss Ida Grenoble, Gettysburg; Dr. D. M. Wolf, Mrs. Elizabeth Bartholomew, Master Frank Allison, Miss Elizabeth Fredericks, Spring Mills; Mrs. A. H. Harter, Harrisburg.

John W. Whiteman—Daniel Eisenhuth, Coburn; Miss Izara Rupp, Miss Cladid Rupp, Boalsburg; Miss Potter, Bellefonte; Mrs. Samuel Ulrich, Lillie, Mary, Harry Ulrich, Penn Hall.

Mrs. A. E. Meyer—Mrs. H. J. Allen, Northumberland; Miss Cora Sellers and brother Earl, Pittsburg; Mrs. J. H. Weber, Mrs. George Lonebarger, Oak Hall; W. E. Haupt, T. Shearer, Bellefonte.

Pearl Riter—John H. Miller, Y. Frank English, Du Bois; May Smith, Spring Mills; Jennie Gill, Milroy; Cora Sweetwood and two nieces, Centre Hill.

J. H. Krumbine—Dr. G. W. Krumbine, Beech Creek; Chas. H. Venus, Shrewsbury; John E. Osman, Shingletown; J. M. Stover, E. W. Noll, Pleasant Gap; Joe. Krumbine, Bellefonte; F. P. Floray, wife and baby, Tusseyville; John Gilliland, J. Fulton, State College.

D. F. Luse—Mr. and Mrs. Ellery Oberdorf, John Brungart, Wolf's Store; H. J. Neese, Auburn, N. Y.

Dr. G. W. Hosterman.—B. W. Shaffer and wife, Madisonburg; Prof. W. T. Hosterman, Penn Hall; Miss Olin Tressler, Lemont; Mrs. Della Reiber, Colyer; G. W. Ocker, wife and daughter, Lewisburg; Verna Rearick, Spring Mills.

Wm. Colyer—Mrs. Reuben Colyer and four children, Minnie Klinefelter, Sallie Rite, Miss Moyer, Miss Ishler, Amos Lee, Colyer; Mrs. Sarah Tressler, Sprucetown; Henry Seltzer, Ohio; Jacob Torman, Ill.; Mr. Moyer, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Zonie Moore, Warner Gonder, Altoona.

Rev. J. M. Rearick—Misses Blanche and Bertha Rossman, Tusseyville; Reuel Walter, Paxtonville.

Mrs. W. H. Meyer—Miss Tillie Dietz, Mrs. W. Wolf, York; Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Lee, Miss Tammie Lee, Boalsburg; Miss Tammie Musser, Miss Breon, Millheim; Mrs. R. Vonada, Coburn; Miss Bertha Bible, Centre Hill; Miss Ishler, Colyer; Mrs. Bady, Spring Mills.

Miss Emily Alexander—W. O. Rearick and family, Milroy; Mrs. M. M. Allison, Howard; Miss Priscilla Steward, Boalsburg.

J. H. Spicher—Miss Kate, Edna and Boyd Spicher, Pleasant Gap; Miss Carrie Osman, Spring Mills; E. Lawrence Mowery, Boyertown; Misses May Gorman and Effie Benner, Milroy.

J. H. Runkle—Mrs. John Hartman, Miss Blanche Stover, Laurelton; Miss Katie Weidensaul, Allenwood; Miss Lizzie Stover, J. W. Hazel, Spring Mills.

Mrs. Lizzie Jacobs—Enoch Sweeney, Boalsburg, Wm Botdorf, Lemont; George Moser, Wilkesbarre; Mrs. W. Sowers and children, State College; Miss Margie Taylor, Wm. Resides and wife, Bellefonte.

Mrs. S. J. Kerlin—Miss Anna Kern, Millheim; Esther Ocker, Lewisburg; Carrie Gentzel, Spring Mills; Stella Gramley, Bess Gramley, Maude Kimport, Boalsburg; Ross Lowder, Oak Hall.

W. H. Kreamer—Mrs. S. H. Heckman and children, Johnstown; Mr. and Mrs. Adam Heckman, Lamar; Mrs. Harvey Miller, Rebersburg; Mrs. A. Lukenbach, Bellefonte.

Mrs. M. Derstine—Mrs. Torman, Dakota, Ill.

Photographs.

Photographer W. W. Smith will be at his gallery at Centre Hall Friday, and will be ready to do the very best work at the very lowest prices.

Marriage Licenses.

Alex D. Ingram, Pittsburg.
Anna L. Watson, Unionville.

Mitchell Askey, of Snow Shoe.
Cora B. Feringer, Curtin twp.

Curry H. Love, Penna Furnace.
Bella Musser, Penna Furnace.

W. Harrison Walker, Bellefonte.
Caroline E. Hoffman, Pleasantville.

Herman Moyer, Philipsburg.
Louisa Hoover, Philipsburg.

The Weather.

		Highest Temp.	Lowest Temp.	Rain Fall.
Thursday, Aug.	19	79 deg.	58 deg.	
Friday, "	20	78	29	
Saturday, "	21	68	34	
Sunday, "	22	71	32	
Monday, "	23	76	36	
Tuesday, "	24	81	37	
Wednesday, "	25	76	41	

No rain fall.

BICYCLES.—I have just received a lot of new chain and chainless bicycles which I offer at greatly reduced prices. Also a number of second-hand wheels on hand from $5.00 up. Also a complete line of bicycle sundries. Coaster brakes a specialty. Thanking you for past patronage and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same I remain

Respectfully,

W. W. BOOB, Centre Hall, Pa.

GENERAL LOCALS.

Read about the dandy buggy advertised by J. T. Lee.

Wallace Ilgen, of Tylersville, spent last week in Centre Hall.

Read the advertisement of the New York Salvage Company in another column.

The public schools opened Monday after a week's vacation on account of the picnic.

W. J. Mitterling's potato crop will measure up to about 600 bushels. The writer's crop will almost touch that mark.

Ex-Governor Hastings and Colonel J. L. Spangler attended the funeral of the late President McKinley at Canton Thursday afternoon.

Miss Margaret Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Potter, of Milesburg, left this week for Pittsburg, with the intention of entering a hospital to study for a trained nurse.

Mrs. W. W. Boob is in Millheim assisting her mother to prepare for public sale her household goods. Mrs. Reifsnyder will make her home with her daughter in this place.

Rev. J. M. Rearick is attending the Synod of the Lutheran church in session at Mifflinburg, consequently there will be no services in the Lutheran church in this place Sunday.

Mrs. Adam Herkheimer, of Williamsport, is to be married October 17th, to John Ludwig, formerly of Houserville where he had a woolen factory and who is now prospering in the same business in Ebensburg.

Mrs. J. M. Rearick and Mrs. S. W. Smith, of this place, attended the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Central Pennsylvania Lutheran Synod which met at Middleburg Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Charles Weiser of this place, this (Thursday) morning started for Buffalo. He will be accompanied by his mother, who lives at Hartleton. Mr. Weiser is W. W. Boob's right hand man in the wheel department of his extensive business.

Merchant George O. Benner, is at the Pan-American exposition, and before returning will go to Boston. Mr. Benner is well pleased with the business he did last week at his picnic store, and says it was the best week for sales he has had for years.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis L. Orvis, with their daughter Anna, left Thursday for Litiz, Lancaster county, where Miss Anna will enter a student at the Linden Hall seminary at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Orvis will visit the Pan-American Exposition before returning home.

Mrs. Hambly, wife of C. H. Hambly, of one hundred and fifty-eight North Eighth St., Philadelphia, is visiting her father, John Glasgow, of Colyer. Mr. Hambly is engaged in the jewelry business, carries a very fine stock of goods and does a big business.

In another column will be found a partial list of persons who attended the encampment and exhibition and were guests of friends in Centre Hall. It was impossible to secure the names of all who were entertained during that week, as scarcely a family in town did not have guests.

The Pine Grove Mills' correspondent to the College Times says J. A. Decker had on exhibition at Grange Park a fourteen foot corn stalk, raised on his farm at Pennsylvania Furnace. His neighbors alleged that the farm would not grow white beans when he bought it. Practical farming.

Charles Houseman, of Green Grove was badly hurt by a wagon passing over both his limbs. The young man rode too close to a team of horses being driven by Samuel Weiser near Penn Hall, and was knocked to the ground with the above result. The bicycle was completely wrecked. Bicycle riders frequently dash close to horses, and it is a wonder that there are not more similar accidents.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Wm. Gfrerer, of near this place, has been ill for several weeks.

Shook's cider press at the station will be operated Tuesday of each week.

Fine weather for the past week. No rain since 17 inst.

A voting machine is on exhibition in Bellefonte, having been brought there before the commissioners of the state in session at the county seat.

Mrs. Philo Ward died at her home in Bellefonte, Monday. She was over eighty-one years of age.

READERS:—Who of the Reporter readers paid for the New York World and is not received it?—ED.

Joseph Lutz is at State College, from which place he will go to Bellefonte, for a few days, acting at both places as waiter at banquets.

J. W. Whiteman brought to this office two quinces measuring twelve and one-half inches in diameter. They both grew on a bit of a twing.

There is little or no sickness in Centre Hall, at present; in fact, there has been none during the entire summer—people come here to get well.

Miss Mary Aurand, of Milroy, while on her way to visit friends in Bellefonte, stopped off in this place to pay a short visit to her friend, Miss Elsie Krise.

J. M. Stiffler, of Freeport, Ill., will have a highly interesting letter in the Reporter next week. There is something in it of special interest to corn growers.

Five year-old Pearl Fleck, shot and seriously injured her playmate, Harry Smith, four years-old. The children wrestled over the possession of a revolver and in the scuffle it was discharged.

W. A. Nearhood, of this place, Monday left for Trenton, New Jersey, where he secured employment in an asylum. He has had experience in the business and is counted a good attendant.

Prof. John Hamilton and W. C. Patterson, of State College, have been appointed by Governor Stone as delegates from Pennsylvania to the Farmers' National Congress to be held at Sioux Falls, October 1 to 10.

Dr. G. W. Krumbine, formerly of this place, but who had been located at Beech Creek for the past year, Wednesday of this week moved to Williamsport, No. 231 East 4th street, where he will continue the practice of medicine.

Mrs. Jacob Bible, of near Potters Mills, who had made arrangements to go to a Philadelphia hospital Tuesday, is seriously ill. She was attacked with dysentery Sunday, and although her condition was reported better Wednesday, she is yet in very delicate health.

Hon. L. Rhone and family will occupy for the winter the elegantly furnished home of Mrs. Anna Hemphill, in Centre Hall. Mrs. Hemphill will spend the winter in the west—St. Louis and other points—instead of in Philadelphia, her usual wintering place.

Henry Seltzer, of Manhattan, Illinois, is among friends about Tusseyville and Colyer. Mr. Seltzer has been in the west for many years and engaged in farming. He, however, has a kindly feeling for all old friends and associations in Potter township and occasionally comes east to spend a few weeks.

Dr. Edith Schad, and Dr. J. L. Seibert, of Bellefonte; Dr. G. W. Leitzel, and Dr. H. S. Braucht, of Spring Mills; and Dr. S. G. Coon, of Scotia, are representing the Centre County Medical Association at the annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society now in session at Philadelphia. Dr. Elois Meek, of Johnstown who is a member of the Centre County Association is also in attendance.

Sale Register.

MRS. H. P. KORMAN.—Oak Hall, Saturday, Sept. 28, driving mare, good buggy, harness, household goods, double heater, etc.

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

G. O. BENNER - - - PROPRIETOR.

SOME SPECIALS.

Rubbers for everybody.

Wagons for the boys.

Glass jars for fruit.

Gloves and underwear for men.

Snow Flake Flour for good bread.

The above is only
a drop in the bucket.
We have 'em.

THE STAR.